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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 16, and 18.

Japanese 'Chutists Land in Luzon; British Battleships Sunk Off Malaya

Repulse and Prince of Wales lost in Battle of Pacific—Manila bombed—American troops repulse foe north of city—British admit outer defense of Hong Kong is pierced.

The Philippines bore the brunt of Japan's offensive in the Pacific today following the morning's news of British naval losses off Malaya and President Roosevelt's fireside talk warning the people of the United States of a long and hard war.

Reports that Japanese parachute troops had captured the Northwestern Luzon port of Vigan, that sea-borne troops had landed near the port of Aparri were somewhat offset by a United States war communiqué claiming that American forces had repulsed a Japanese attacking force 125-200 miles north of Manila. Manila during the day was under heavy aerial attack.

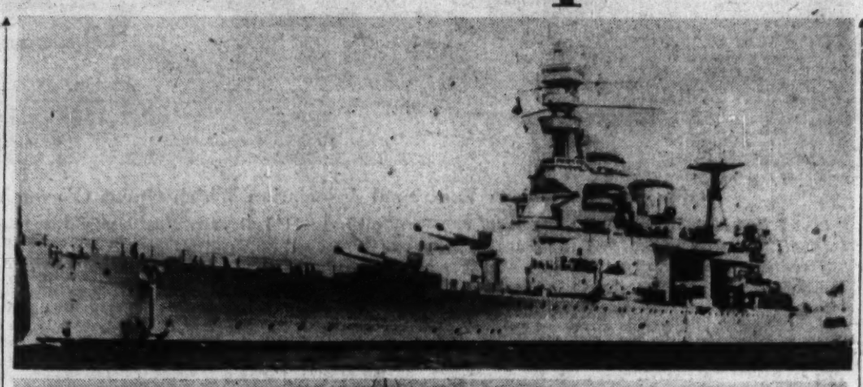
In the Far East, British loss of the new 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse off the coast of Malaya combined with reports that Japanese troops had crossed the Thailand border and captured the British air base of Kota Bharu to point up the seriousness of the British-American position.

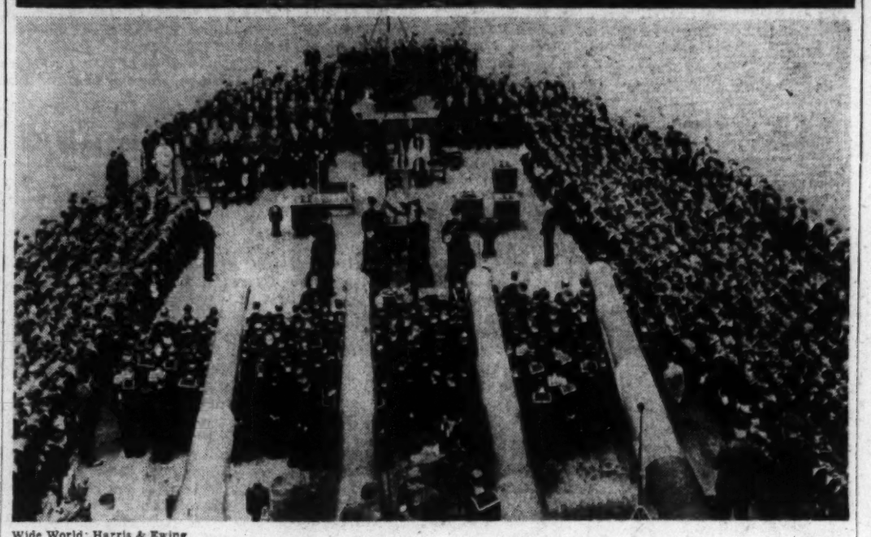
Britain also admitted that the outer defense of Hong Kong had been pierced. In an effort to relieve the British position, the Chinese launched counteroffensives in that region. China also formalized its struggle with Japan by a war declaration that included Germany and Italy.

The American republics, acknowledging their concern over the Pacific war, planned a mid-January conference at Rio de Janeiro for implementing their present pledges of Western Hemisphere defense co-operation. Cuba joined the nations at war with Japan. Argentina opened its neutral ports to United States warships. Chile and Argentina agreed to fortify the strategic Straits of Magellan.

In Washington, President Roosevelt met with his War Cabinet as Congress discussed the significance of Sunday's debacle at Pearl Harbor. The Government pushed plans for full mobilization of the nation's man power and industrial capacity.

In Britain, Parliament faced another billion-pound credit for war expenditures, raising to 16,000,000,000 pounds the credits voted since March 31, 1941.





Wide World: Harris & Ewing

Repulse and Prince of Wales Sunk by Japanese Bombers

The British battle cruiser Repulse, shown in the upper picture, was sunk off Malaya yesterday by Japanese aircraft along with the Prince of Wales, flagship of the British Far Eastern Fleet. Lower picture shows religious service held aboard the Prince of Wales during the time of the Atlantic Charter Conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who are seen at the upper left. This is one of the few close-ups of the Prince of Wales' four-gun turrets.

China Fights Whole Axis; U. S. Holds Enemy Aliens; Two Destroyers Launched

The World's Day—December 10, 1941

War in the Pacific: Japanese Strike Hard

Asiatic Continent

China declared war on Germany and Italy as well as on Japan.

Hong Kong defenses were penetrated by Japanese; Chinese armies counterattacked on the Japanese rear [Page 6.]

British Malayan troops fell back with Japanese capture of Kota Bharu, British air base on the Thailand border; Netherlands East Indies warships and aircraft were rushed up to reinforce the British positions.

The Americas

Argentina and Chile have agreed to fortify the Straits of Magellan, the narrow channel between the South American mainland and Tierra Del Fuego connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, it was announced at Santiago, Chile.

Mexican troops were granted passage by the United States across American territory for the reinforcement of Lower California, owned by Mexico.

Cuba became the nineteenth country to declare war on Japan by unanimous votes of its Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Chile announced the United States and other American nations who have declared war on Japan would be considered non-belligerents and permitted full use of Chilean ports.

Argentina granted use of its port facilities to the United States but declared neutrality toward both Japan and Britain and maintained diplomatic relations with Tokyo.

The President of Venezuela condemned Japanese aggression and reaffirmed his country's friendship with the United States.

Paraguay declared its solidarity with the United States.

At Sea

Japanese bombers sank the Prince of Wales, 35,000-ton flagship of the British Far Eastern Fleet, and the 32,000-ton British battle cruiser Repulse, in a naval-air engagement off Malaya, the British announced officially. [Page 7.]

Japanese forces have landed on the northern coast of Luzon, Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in Manila. The move cost them one transport, damage to two others, and possible damage to three more.

Pan American Airways reported having successfully evacuated all its personnel from Wake Island and taken them to Honolulu. An undetermined number of construction workers may still be there.

Washington: Enemy Aliens Held for Army

"Enemy aliens," including 865 Germans, 147 Italians, and 1,291 Japanese, seized by the F. B. I., are being held by Immigration officials preliminary to being placed in permanent custody of the Army, as in the last war, Attorney General Biddle announced. [Page 13.]

Japanese firms and persons totaling 470 were added to the list of more than 2,000 Axis businesses now on the blacklist of firms doing business in Latin America.

An Army study of ways to quiet baseless war alarms commenced following a preliminary investigation which indicated that a well-intentioned telephone call warning of approaching planes was the cause of false air raid alarms on the East Coast yesterday.

Full mobilization of American man power and industrial power was outlined by the Government and Congress. [Page 12.]

The Treasury planned to finance the war in part by tapping an estimated $10,000,000,000 annually, the sum normally set aside by individuals and businesses as savings.

A black-out of the Capitol went into effect for the duration of the war; lights have been used for years to illuminate the exterior of the dome, House and Senate chambers.

The Government prohibited production of coin-operated gambling machines after Feb. 1 and ordered a 75 per cent curtailment of production of juke boxes and similar devices on the same date.

Funds of Thailand in the United States were ordered frozen.

New England: Navy Launches Two Destroyers

Two new destroyers for the American fleet were being launched at the Boston Navy Yard this afternoon. [Page 5.]

Boston Museums and the Public Library are ready to put into action plans for the evacuation of treasures to areas of safety. [Page 2.]

Four Japanese were arrested by the F. B. I. in the Boston area following seizure of 27 Germans and Italians yesterday. [Page 2.]

Connecticut labor and industry signed an antistrike agreement for the duration of the war.

Africa: British Again Relieve Tobruk

Tobruk was relieved once again by British troops which captured El Adem just south of the long-besieged garrison. [Page 1.]

In Europe: Nazis Confine American Newsmen

American newspapermen in Germany were confined to their homes in what was believed to be house arrest.

Britain will ask Parliament for another billion-pound credit for war expenditures during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942, raising to £16,000,000,000 the credits voted since March 31, 1941.

Vice-Premier Darlan of the Vichy Government conferred with Italian Foreign Minister Ciano at Turin.

America's last steamship service to Europe, the American Export Line's New York-Lisbon run, has been discontinued.

RAF bombing of Sicily was admitted by Rome.

German withdrawal on a wide scale on the northern and central fronts was believed to be under way as Russian forces reoccupied Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad, and drove back the Germans at various points in the sector around Moscow. German spokesmen gave out that the move was to prepare winter quarters

Boston Alert As 'Raid' Points To Deficiencies

Boston had an "alert" warning at 9:02 this morning. It lifted 13 minutes later. The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said the alert resulted from a signal in New York. No hostile planes had been sighted over New England, but apparently information in New York was such as to cause them to warn this area.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Need for immediate improvements in several phases of the conduct of air raid protective activities stand clearly limned today in the light of yesterday's false alarm in Boston. Correction of these deficiencies can, in the opinion of those close to the situation, turn into a net gain the waste of man hours, the damage to business and the general public unsettlement over the flimsy basis for sounding the alert—(it was reported from New York today that the Army Information Center had mistaken as a direct warning of an imminent raid what later turned out to be merely a telephoned inquiry for information).

It needs to be pointed out too that yesterday's experience will undoubtedly have the salutary effect of bringing home the seriousness of the potentialities. The public is now in a mood to be instructed, to co-operate and is eager to correct mistakes. Nothing but praise has been uttered concerning the conduct of Bostonians during the period they believed they were in peril.

Lack of Preparation

Not the least of the deficiences disclosed yesterday was our lack of preparations for blackouts. If the alert had come at night instead of the middle of the day, it is generally agreed that the consequences might have been incalculably grave. Blackouts are by far the most complicated protective problem. Boston is not ready to meet this problem, although work will now be speeded.

A serious lack of appreciation on the part of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety of the vivid importance of maintaining public trust in information given over the radios and in newspapers also stands out rather starkly to observers of the scene yesterday.

There are other deficiences, too. One concerns the issuance of general instructions to the public about such matters as rushing to telephones, thus flooding lines needed for defense and protective purposes.

Inadequate Provision

Also clearly revealed was the fact we have made inadequate provision for such things as flying glass. It may be that sandbags, the covering of windows and similar steps are now in order.

Likewise, positive steps to clear the streets of auto traffic, so fire and relief apparatus can rush to points bombed are needed. It may

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Germans Fall Back in Northern Russia; British Alert for Nazi Ruse in Africa

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Dec. 10

Adolf Hitler's invasion armies, thwarted in their violent two-months-old drive against Moscow, were officially acknowledged today to have withdrawn to winter lines in sector after sector along the Russian battlefront.

Stirring speculation that Hitler may be up to some new trickery, a Berlin spokesman said the Nazi push eastward was abandoned until spring.

"Germany has no strategic ambitions this winter," he said, adding that because of the withdrawals to "better defensive positions" it was possible that the Russians had occupied Tikhvin, strategic rail center, 110 miles southeast of Leningrad."

New Soviet Field Army

Soviet quarters in London were quick to point out that the German admission might be an artifice to hide other plans; and, at any rate, the Russians declared they had no intention of letting the Germans dig in for what comfort they could find in snug trench dugouts. A new Soviet field army of 500,000 troops, specially equipped for the subzero warfare about which the Nazis have complained so bitterly, was reported being formed to bolster the Russian counter-offensive.

Official Soviet dispatches said the Germans had been blasted

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Nazis Loss 6,000,000 Russian Paper Says

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 10

Pravda, Communist Party organ, estimated that the Germans had lost approximately 6,000,000 men in killed, wounded, and captured during the first five months of fighting in Russia.

[DNB, official German news agency, said that nearly 10,000,000 Soviet troops had been "put out of action" since Germany invaded Russia last June.]

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—President Roosevelt's remark that Japanese successes against the United States in the Pacific are helpful to German operations in Libya, is received here as a vivid pointer to the danger that deep Nazi plans may lie behind the evasive tactics Gen. Erwin Rommel is now adopting in the Western Desert.

Hitherto he has stood up to the fierce British offensive which he checked for a fortnight, but now there is every appearance that he is concerned only with avoiding further engagements as he retreats westward, with the British in pursuit.

Hint of impending new operations by the Germans is plainly visible in the apparent withdrawal of German armies in Russia, the widespread rumor that large sections of the Nazi air force are being taken out of Russia, and in the renewal of Spanish pro-Axis protestations.

According to official sources imperial forces have recaptured El Adem, the relief of Tobruk is now an accomplished fact and east of the line drawn southward from Tobruk the only Axis forces still to be cleared out are at the frontier strongholds at Bardia, Halfaya, Ghirba and in isolated

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Hawaii Defeat Forces Shift In Naval Strategy

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Like a blow in the face awakening a sleeper, the debacle at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, suddenly has made Congress and the Capital aware that they face a dangerous war, and that American military experts apparently have underestimated the striking power of the Japanese Air Force much as they previously underestimated the military power of the Soviet.

The whole strategy of the Pacific is being reoriented here behind a heavy veil of secrecy to meet changed conditions. Congress is showing the tumult of conflicting emotions between the desire to allocate immediate blame for the disaster and the desire to maintain self-restraint for the time being. President Roosevelt's address last night set the mood for most people, of admitting reverses but at the same time manifesting complete and quiet confidence.

Cooler heads point out that, in any event, America maintains a vast war potential over Japan. Still others add that, big though the Pacific war is, which has now all but monopolized front pages of American newspapers, the biggest danger to the United States and the anti-Axis powers is Germany, and that the Pacific phase is only part of a world struggle in which the United States suddenly has been precipitated, and in which its

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

Naval Balance In Pacific Seen In Grave Danger

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
(U. S. N., Retired)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The naval balance in the Pacific has been seriously impaired.

This is the meaning of large American losses which have been suffered at the hands of the Japanese—the sinking of the Prince of Wales, flagship of the British Far Eastern Fleet, and the loss of the British battle cruiser Repulse.

At Pearl Harbor, the Japanese claim to have sunk two and damaged four battleships, and damaged four cruisers. Washington admits the loss of one "old" battleship and one destroyer. The "old" battleship is variously referred to in the press as the Oklahoma or the West Virginia.

If the Japanese claims are substantiated, and the damaged vessels cannot be quickly repaired, United States naval supremacy in the Pacific can only be re-established by transferring all battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and looking to Britain to furnish the battleship strength necessary for patrolling the Atlantic.

Taking into consideration the weakness of the four vessels of the Kongo class, Japan does not appear to be warranted in laying claim to having attained naval supremacy in the Pacific even if all the damage it asserts was inflicted on units of the United States and British Navies proves to be true.

Skill Holds Power Balance

Naval supremacy is going to be attained by making the best use of all weapons possessed by a navy, not through the possession of a greater number of any particular type of ship.

Experience so far in this war has not tended to give the battleship the supremacy previously accorded it, as it has proved to be vulnerable to torpedoes from surface craft, submarines, and planes.

It must not be overlooked that the Netherlands has around 40 modern submarines in its East Indian possessions, and control of these islands is the real objective of Japan.

The full weight of the Nazi-directed Japanese air assaults upon the Pacific Squadrons of the United States and Britain is not yet known. But even while the figures are not yet definitive, it is clear that the damage suffered by the Allied Navies must nevertheless revise many of their immediate calculations.

America and Britain, for months to come, may be forced to operate on a defensive basis.

It would appear that 9 or 10 United States battleships were in

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Prince of Wales, Repulse lost off Malaya: Page 7.

Dutch aid British at Malaya, Chinese attack Japanese rear: Page 6.

What to Do in Case of Air Raids

Yesterday the "raid" on New England was just an alarm, but if the bombs ever do fall, there need be no panic if adequate preparations are made—now.

Good advice has been available from civilian defense committees for many months. Gathering it together, here are the most important things to do:

Now—Before the Raid Comes—

Find out how the electricity and gas can be turned off at the source.

Clear the attic of all material which will catch fire easily. Be sure the attic is accessible to firemen by ladder or stairs.

Gather the tools you will need to fight incendiaries. These include: shovel, ax, three or four buckets filled with sand, other buckets for water, stirrup pump or hand fire pump, and garden hose, equipped with nozzle which will give a fine spray as well as a jet of water.

Install an inside faucet on which the hose can be attached. Store the hose at the foot of the attic stairs.

Paint the attic wood work—rafters, joists, doors, walls, roof, floor—with fire resistant paint.

Purchase "G-2" with which to quench incendiary bombs. It is available at most hardware stores.

Find out who your air raid warden is, if you don't know, and ask him for instructions on handling the incendiaries.

Enroll in a civilian defense course or volunteer for warden duty. Many more workers are needed.

If the Bombs Fall—

Keep calm. If at home or in an office building, stay inside; if in a factory, obey instructions; if caught out of doors, seek the nearest shelter. Avoid crowds. Avoid excitement. Frightened people running thoughtlessly in the street, can badly upset movement of antiaircraft defenses, rescue squads and fire fighting apparatus.

If in an office building—go from the first two floors to the cellar, from the top four floors to the middle of the building. Lower floors are in danger from fragmentation—particles flying from the street; top floors from direct hits. The building superintendent should be prepared to handle all other safety measures.

If in a dwelling—turn off the gas and electricity at the source. Gas leaking from punctured mains can spread fire quickly, and electric light wires, severed, produce short circuits.

Fill the bathtub with water; also all buckets available. Water mains may be broken by the time the firemen arrive.

Fill thermos bottles with drinking water.

Bring into play all the tools for handling incendiary bombs. "G-2" is your best weapon; dry sand next best; water last. Never pour water directly on an incendiary! It will explode. Nothing stronger than a gentle powdry spray of water is safe.

Don't use chemical fire extinguishers (small cylinders of liquid). The soda-and-acid extinguishers (which you turn upside down) are helpful only if you put your finger over the nozzle to produce a spray.

Here, in brief, is the right way to handle an incendiary bomb. Shovel on "G-2" or sand, beginning around the outside, and building up, pyramid-like, toward the top center. Spread a layer of "G-2" or sand on the floor near by, and move the entire pile—bomb and sand—over onto it. Thus the bomb is covered on all sides, and smothered. It may then be carried outside on a shovel.

Attack the individual fires started by Roman candle-like bomb explosions. On these, all the orthodox methods of extinguishing fire are acceptable.

President Warns the Nation: All Axis Is Now U. S. Enemy

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—With an open declaration of hostilities against Germany and Italy in imminent prospect, America's war in the Pacific already is emerging as a joint Allied operation against the Axis on a world scale.

This is the "grand strategy" of the Allied High Command frankly proclaimed by President Roosevelt in his first wartime Fireside Chat.

Mr. Roosevelt's only appointment today was with his inner War Cabinet which he summoned to the White House to implement more concretely the joint strategy broadly outlined in his speech.

The United States is treating the Axis powers as "common enemies" and is waging a common war not only to defeat Japan but to crush "the sources of international brutality wherever they exist."

The President's address was, in effect, the Government's first communiqué to the Nation.

Mr. Roosevelt was listened to by the largest American radio audience in history, according to a broadcasting survey. It was estimated that 92.4 per cent of every family was tuned to the White House, that the audience was 90 million, equivalent to the entire adult population of the country.

Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, said that Mr. Roosevelt was especially gratified at the unanimity of response as illustrated by the telegrams, telephone calls, and messages the White House received. Mr. Early reported that there was not a single dissent. He was sure it testified to the unshakable unity of the people.

The President's address calmly but realistically told the American people that their naval and air forces had suffered "a serious setback" in Japan's bold assault on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

It asked the country to steel

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Text of President's radio talk: Page 8.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Speeding Up of Defense Education a Goal of American Vocational Association

Hub's Big Library and Museums Ready to Evacuate Treasures

The Boston Public Library is putting into operation today prearranged plans for immediate evacuation of rare volumes and first editions.

Museums are ready to evacuate priceless treasures to areas of safety.

Boston Boy Scouts are rejoicing in proof of their ability to meet emergency war alarms without loss of a single minute. They were on duty at the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety yesterday within a very brief time after the call.

Members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps are also in line for congratulations as a result of their efficient demonstration of yesterday, when all units were ready for duty within half an hour after the alarm.

Boston's Boy Scouts sprang into action as soon as the alarm was sounded and the call received from the Safety Committee. Within a few minutes, 40 Scouts were reporting for duty at the Committee offices, and 50 more were ready in reserve at the Scout headquarters at 45 Beacon Street, according to O. A. Kitterman, Scout Executive of the Boston Council.

Scouts Leave Classrooms

Many of these boys left their classrooms at school to answer the summons. Through the rapid communication system of the Boy Scouts, more than 6,000 members of the Council may be mobilized within a matter of minutes, Mr. Kitterman reported.

The bicycle squad was not in action yesterday, but is organized to carry on when other systems of communication break down or roads are blocked off by bomb damage.

Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, said that although he could not give out specific information on the movement of valuable objects at the Library, he could give assurance that very definite steps had been planned for the evacuation of rare volumes and other material, and that action has already been taken to carry them out.

At the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, William Sutherland, Assistant Director, was equally reticent about disclosing exact details of evacuation plans, but admitted that "we are carrying out instructions of the Committee on Public Safety for protection against incendiary bombs, and we are making certain plans for the evacuation of our most valuable objects."

Fine Discipline by Women

Members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps were standing by for duty within 10 or 15 minutes after the raid warning was received, according to Maj. Phyllis Connard. The call went out immediately to all units, she said, and Cape Cod promptly flashed back, "Unit mobilized. Cape Cod standing by."

Many local members reported within five minutes to the Corps headquarters at 883 Boylston Street, where wardens immediately began testing stirrup pumps, taping windows and filling fire buckets with water.

The canteen unit was ready with emergency rations, and the mobile kitchen was parked outside ready for instant duty. The motor transport unit of 50 cars lined up on Gloucester Street and Commonwealth Avenue on the alert to proceed to any place of disaster upon orders from Gen. Daniel Needham.

Major Connard declared, "I have never seen such fine discipline among a group of women in my life."

Every unit in the Corps was represented at the Defense School throughout the night, working on 8-hour shifts, and arrangements have been made to keep someone on duty at headquarters during every hour of the day and night from now on.

Byrd Heads Back to Navy

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Arctic and Antarctic explorer, last night announced the conclusion of his lecture tour and said he would return to active duty with the Navy today.

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of American Vocational Association Which Opens Convention in Boston

Seated (left to right): Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, Vice-President representing Business Education A. V. A., School of Business, Columbia University, N. Y. C.; Dr. Homer J. Smith, Vice-President representing Industrial Arts A. V. A., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (Industrial Ed. Teacher Training); John J. Seidel, Vice-President representing Industrial Education A. V. A., State Director of Vocational Education for Maryland; Robert O. Small, Vice-President representing Vocational Guidance A. V. A., State Director of Vocational Education (Boston); Charles W. Sylvester, Treasurer A. V. A., Director of Vocational Education, Baltimore; L. R. Humpherys, President of A. V. A., Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; L. H. Dennis, Executive Secretary A. V. A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Rosemary Guyther, Office Secretary A. V. A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Florence Fallgatter, Department of Home Economics, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Vice-President representing Home Economics A. V. A.; O. D. Adams, Vice-President representing Part Time Schools A. V. A.; State Director of Vocational Education, Oregon; Claud M. Andrews, State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Fla., Vice-President representing Vocational Rehabilitation A. V. A.

Standing (left to right): Local Executive Committee for Convention—M. Norcross Stratton, Assistant Director of Vocational Education for State of Massachusetts, State Department of Education; Philip J. Spang, Chairman of local Executive Committee for Convention, Boys' Trade School, Boston; Miss Esther McNellis, Director of Girls' Trade School; Patrick J. Smith, Director-Co-Ordinator of Cooperative School of Printing, Memorial High School, Boston; Edward McDonough, Director of Boys' Trade School, Boston.

More Than 4,000 Delegates Meet in Boston

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 4,000 of the men and women behind the defense training program have arrived here as the 37th annual convention of the American Vocational Association opened its three-day session at the Hotels Statler and Bradford.

This nationwide organization of teachers and supervisors of vocational education in vocational schools, departments, teacher training schools, and technical colleges draws delegates from every State. This is the first time the A. V. A. has met in Boston.

More than 1,700,000 have been trained by the public vocational schools of America for jobs in defense industries since the defense program was started last July, and while a portion of the convention was originally set apart for considering problems of this emergency program, the major part was intended to serve the long-term vocational education field. Events of the last three days have changed this.

"We are not holding any of our speakers to their original subjects," said Arthur B. Wrigley, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Trenton, N. J., in opening the industrial education section this morning. "Earlier in the year we thought that because of the concentration on our defense education program certain aspects of long-term vocational education were in great need of attention and would be our major consideration at this convention. The present emergency changes all that."

Plans Changed

The convention sessions, with the program plans changed right and left by the inability of scheduled speakers to leave their defense jobs at this time, is therefore to be an all-out on speeding up and strengthening defense education, at least in most of the discussion meetings, several leaders indicated arts, industrial part-time schools, this morning.

In addition to the general sessions, which begin tonight, the eight sectional groups are holding their own three-day programs. These sections are agricultural education, business education, home economics education, industrial arts, industrial part-time schools, vocational guidance (within the vocational education field), and vocational rehabilitation. Some of the sessions, particularly those which have been limited to State supervisors of vocational education and executives of the AVA, have been clearing house periods in which questions of adjusting local school problems to the Government's defense needs have been asked and answered. Staff members of the U. S. Office of Education are at the convention especially to help steer these adjustments.

Declaring that there is need of working out a surer means of measuring mechanical ability than is in operation at present, S. L. Coover, Director of Industrial Arts, State Teachers College, California, Pa., in the opening section meeting of the National Association of Industrial Teacher Trainers, urged that analysis of specific traits or abilities making up the sum total of "mechanical ability" be made.

More Accurate Results

"If we stopped trying to measure such a complex trait as 'mechanical ability' and concentrated on measuring its component parts, we would have more accurate results," he said. Defining mechanical ability he said it "consists of a number of traits which enable one to deal successfully with the tools of industry on a series of more or less defined levels. These levels range from acts of mechanical behavior to the ability to solve problems which require the practical application of higher mathematics, natural science, and mechanics."

Turning electric lights on and off, and such habitual acts, is at the first level; the second is in the field of habitual acts, also, out introduces some variation, as for instance, caring for the furnace, oiling home appliances, using an adjustable wrench. If one is at the third level of mechanical ability, one can follow simple directions which are early reduced to habitual acts, such as simple machine operations, and at the fourth level, characterized as the "machine operator's level" one has to reduce operations and directions to habitual acts before proficiency is attained. Driving an automobile is in this class, Mr. Coover said.

Sixth Level

The fifth level of the 10 levels outlined by Mr. Coover is above the habitual acts class. It requires accuracy of visualization, reflective thinking, an average degree of muscular co-ordination in using hand and bench tools, such as hammers, saws, chisels, "to make minor home repairs, and such things as flower boxes. This is called the average housenolder's level," he stated.

The sixth level calls for an understanding and appreciation of accuracy in measurement and muscular co-ordination to become proficient in the use of the tools and machinery of the skilled trades, but doesn't call for planning one's own work. The apprentice in any of the skilled trades is at this level.

The journeyman, however, is at the seventh level. He has mastery of tools enough to make things that compete in the open market. He can read blueprints, use precision instruments, and must know the situations which call for each skill. This is the first professional level. The master mechanic is at the second professional level. He is able to lay out work, evaluate the finished product, acquire an understanding of technological information relating to his trade, make dependable judgments based on skills and knowledges of what tools to use, etc.

The third professional level, which is the ninth mechanical ability level, is that of toolmaker, and includes a mastery of the application of mathematical formulae and rules which apply to his trade, with considerable specialized training; and at the top is the designer and engineer, who must have a knowledge of higher mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and a complete knowledge of the medium of his trade, as for example, metallurgy. The engineer plans and lays out an entire job, specifies and estimates quantities needed, judges quality and exercises judgment as to the degree of precision needed.

Instead of saying that a man has a "high degree of mechanical ability," one should say he is "an excellent toolmaker but is unable to understand calculus and hence cannot attain the engineer's level," Mr. Coover summed up. "Only in accurate measurement of his abilities against a standardized and well-thought-out analysis can he be placed in his proper niche," he declared.

Industrial Processes

Speaking at the same section meeting, which was attended by specialists in training industrial teachers, Stanley J. Pawalek, Supervisor of Industrial Education, Baltimore (Md.) Public Schools, declared that industrial teachers need to be given more actual industrial processes rather than so much teaching theory as at present. Educational courses should not be introduced to industrial arts student teachers until their junior year, he maintained. Up to then they should have actual shop and drawing and other industrial courses on the ground that "we teach as we are taught."

Japanese Seized in Hub Area

Four Japanese nationals were today added to the list of 27 Germans and Italians seized as "potentially dangerous aliens" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston.

First Japanese taken by the FBI in this area, two sons of Nippon, students at Harvard University, were arrested in Cambridge. Another was apprehended in Newton, and one in Boston.

Aliens now held at the detention station in East Boston total 31, including 22 Germans and five Italians. All but six of the aliens were residents of Massachusetts. The rest were arrested in Maine or New Hampshire.

Hearings to determine whether "general liberty for the arrested aliens is inimical to the country's safety" will be held shortly, Federal officials said. Boards composed of civilians drawn from public and private life will set in star chamber proceedings to order further internment or release of the aliens.

The progressing roundup of enemy aliens by the FBI and local police is in sharp contrast to mass arrests made during the first World War. Federal police then apprehended thousands under Presidential warrant. When the mob of aliens had been culled for enemy agents, there were only 50 or so left, officials still in service remember.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Symposium on "The Teaching of [Natural] Science" under the auspices of the American Association of Scientific Workers, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard will preside. In the Lecture Hall of the Biological Laboratories, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 8 p. m. Visitors are welcomed.

Illustrated talk entitled "The Challenge" by David Y. Ross, Vice-Chairman of the Educational Division for Greater Boston Community Fund. Following the talk there will be an abbreviated minstrel show. At the West End Community House, 36 Chambers Street, 7 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Karolik collection of 18th century American art will be visited by a lecture tour group under the sponsorship of the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Division. Participation in this tour is open to the general public. The group will assemble in the lobby of the Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue entrace, at 1:45 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture by Adolphe Keller, professor at the Universities of Zurich and Geneva, Switzerland, on the subject "The Church of Faith in a World of Chaos." Open free to the public in King's Chapel at 2:30 p. m.

"American Empire, What the Year of Decision Decided" by Bernard DeVoto. This is the last of eight lectures on "American Empire, 1846, Manifest Destiny and the Western Frontier." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Way Is Sought To Rid City Of Clogging Cars

Following yesterday's air-raid tests along the New England coastline, Bostonians were today assured of the immediate drafting of a "master plan" to facilitate the evacuation of automobiles and the rapid passage of fire fighting equipment through the concentrated maze of downtown streets.

From a half dozen different sources came advance notices of the formulation of such a plan which may eliminate automobile traffic from certain streets altogether and may even go so far as to keep all vehicles out of Boston proper after a specified hour every night.

Development of the "master plan" is the motivating power behind a series of conferences to be held between Boston's Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, Army officials, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and members of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association. One of these meetings is scheduled to be held at police headquarters tomorrow at 10 a. m.

The plan when completed will be announced through the office of the State Public Safety Committee and will form the basis for State-wide alleviation of chaotic vehicular congestion that results from even minor disruptions of traffic flow in large cities like Boston.

Surprising as it may sound, more than 80 per cent of the downtown Boston retail shopping district is restricted against parking under normal regulations. And there is a system of one-way streets that traffic authorities declared today was originally arranged with a view to facilitating the movements of fire-fighting machines. If these regulations are enforced in the war emergency period, much could be accomplished to protect the city against the results of bombings, it is said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and considerably colder tonight with the lowest temperature about 18 degrees; Thursday fair and colder; moderate to fresh westerly winds shifting to northwest tonight.

Maine: Snow flurries and slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder, fresh west to northwest winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow flurries and much colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder, fresh west to northwest winds diminishing Thursday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and occasional snow flurries west of Connecticut River and mostly cloudy Connecticut River eastward to the coast tonight, colder except on the Cape; Thursday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh southwest winds becoming fresh to strong northwest by tonight over north portion and moderate winds mostly southwest becoming fresh northerly late tonight over south portion; considerable cloudiness tonight and Thursday with some light rain over central and north portions early tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	34	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	11	11	New York	33	31
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	38	31
Kansas City	19	10	Philadelphia	31	28
Los Angeles	54	52	St. Louis	28	28
Miami	84	62	San Francisco	43	42
Minneapolis	—2	—3	Washington	29	29

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 10.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:37 p. m.; height 9.2 feet. Thursday, 4:13 a. m.; height 9.2 feet. Light all vehicles by 6:40 p. m.

Boston Alert as False Alarm Shows Up Many Deficiencies

Continued from Page 1

be that all parking will have to be banned from principal downtown streets and that motorists will have to be asked to leave their cars at home. In Europe, of course, this problem was solved quite simply by the gasoline shortages.

Too, there must be a clearer understanding on the part of officials and civilians concerning the relative menace of raids. Yesterday, for example, the signal never went beyond the Yellow, or warning stage. Yet some of the activity was of a nature that would normally be reserved for the Blue signal, a signal which means that hostile aircraft are heading definitely in this direction, or even the Red, which means hostile ships directly overhead.

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, in command of this Army area, pointed this phase up today when he remarked that workers at Fore River, the Navy Yard and other vital defense areas need not have been dismissed on the Yellow signal.

But, by and large, the questions of blackouts and of information loom as the most immediate of the lessons.

Verification Sought

This writer happened to arrive at the Safety Committee's offices at 18 Tremont Street just a very few minutes after the news of the impending raid had been received. He is glad to report that J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, exhausted every channel in trying to determine that it was a raid and not a false alarm, or test. For 30 minutes he phoned Army, Navy and other authorities trying to verify the flash received from New York that hostile ships had been sighted over Long Island and Southern New England.

Everywhere he turned the report was that it was really a raid. In all good faith he set the wheels in motion, just as he had been planning to do for months.

Heads of the various units of his Committee hurried in; they began the receipt of reports from the Army's Information Center; they deployed their workers as appeared best.

But, it is this writer's observation, they did not quite realize the great concern naturally existent in the public thought and did not quite correctly evaluate the dependence the public would be placing in the radio and newspapers to inform them concerning developments.

Infrequent Bulletins

The Committee put out infrequent bulletins, although they were receiving reports every few minutes. Newspapers were being flooded with fragments from the Committee, statements from the Governor's office and rumors from everywhere. A degree of confusion naturally resulted.

And then when the all clear signal was given the Committee, over Mr. Farley's name, a statement was issued saying it had been a "dress rehearsal." Newspapers and radios had this statement available, and some used it, for nearly 40 minutes. Then, when asked about it Mr. Farley flatly denied that he had issued it.

A "clerical error" had been made, he insisted. But the effect of publishing one statement and following it with a quick denial could only bring a certain amount of confusion to readers and listeners.

This suggests that a tightening up of the channels of information within the Committee is very much in order. The importance of avoiding confusion and distrust should be clear to the Committee, and they should bend every effort to calmly, honestly and factually channel authoritative news through one sources.

Beyond that, perhaps the Committee should consider the advisability of setting up its own news-gathering department, so that completely checked reports can be parcelled out simultaneously to newspapers and radio. Thus, all agencies will at least be telling the same story and citizens will not have to mentally qualify whether they heard it over a station they can trust, or read it in a newspaper they can believe.

In Broader Light

In other words, the Committee now has grounds for viewing the whole matter of public information in a broader light, and accepting more responsibility for this branch of their activity than heretofore.

The problem of blackouts comes under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Needham and is being vigorously attacked, but it presents many facets of interest.

To many, a blackout might appear to be a simple matter of pulling a master switch in a central powerhouse. In an emergency—such as an alert tonight while we are still unprepared—something of that sort might be attempted.

But it would mean shutdown of certain vital water and sewerage pumps, cessation of power needed in hospitals, stoppage of transportation, elevators and endless things needed for efficient continuance of civilian activities and protection. It is a step that will be taken reluctantly.

The obvious answer is for a limited blackout, which is to say plenty of light and power, but none visible from the air.

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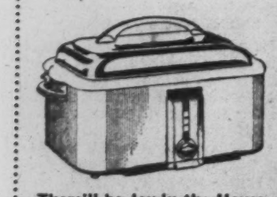

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Antiques: Arts of Latin-American Colonial Era

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in the United States, an exhibition of colonial Latin-American art is being displayed by the Brooklyn Museum, as a part of the national Latin-American program, and in co-operation with Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Nelson Rockefeller. It continues through Jan. 8.

The arts represented are those resulting during three centuries from the blending of native ones and those of the Spanish conquerors. While nearly all countries south of the United States are represented, two of them, Mexico and Peru, dominate. This is because their native art was so highly developed and vital before Spaniards arrived that the influence of the conquerors merely modified, and did not stifle, it.

Throughout all regional art found in this extensive exhibition, there appear either traces of native manner, or else strong expressions of it, in objects which have general Spanish character. Textiles, paintings, furniture, and silverware are mediums in which this is especially noticeable. It is fortunate that these survivals persisted, for in them we find proof that force was limited in its power, that the cultures of the vanquished and their artistic heritages did not wholly surrender. The arts of native folk bent to those of the strange aristocrat masters, but they did not break.

Incas Were Advanced In Silversmithing Art

The Incas understood delicate modeling of silver, also soldering, laminating, embossing, and filigree. A supreme example of their traditional techniques, still practiced after Spaniards mastered the country, is seen in the exquisite angel figure, six inches in height, pictured here. These silversmiths under the new rulers were almost without exception Indians or half-bloods, who clung to native ways while called on to prpduce new forms, and thus gave to South American colonial craft work its peculiarly distinctive character.

Few examples of this handiwork are available today, for as times changed their owners ceased to value them, and during the present century collectors have bought almost all that had escaped the melting-pot before that. Some of the choicest of those acquisitions appear in this exhibition, lent by persons or by institutions.

The most ancient and precious of these is the Peruvian 18-inch deep plate commemorating the end of Pizarro's career in 1541. The central design holds his portrait facing that of a native; below this a lion and a castle tower, symbolizing the ruling provinces of Spain—Castile and Leon.

The chair shown in the layout also is Peruvian and dates in the 1600s and was made for a church dignitary. The seven-inch pottery figure of a king came from Colombia and represents one of the three wise men of New Testament story. The polychrome statuette probably dates in the late 1700s.

Folk Art Is Depicted As Symbol of Democracy

"According to the popular conception, folk art is a survival of decorative art, unwritten songs, or country dances among the less modernized groups of any population," writes Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, Curator who assembled the exhibits. "But really, folk art is not exactly this. . . . It means a folk taste in contrast to an academic taste, an aristocratic taste, or an ecclesiastic taste. Originally, then, folk art is the undifferentiated esthetics of the entire tribe or community. . . .

"It finds expression in the farmer's cottage rather than in the court or cloisters, and is definitely democratic in spirit; that is, it seeks communal symbols rather than exclusive and individual devices.

"In the opinion of the writer, it is at once the best propaganda and the best social cement that democracy can have. For such art is democratic in spirit. Take, for instance, Guatemala. From the costume of a woman one tells her village—what can be more democratic than that?—and each village costume is a thing of beauty, descended by honorable selection from the provincial styles of Spain, but given a special treatment in America.

"This exhibition of Latin-American arts and crafts has been formed to promote international understanding—in particular to let Anglo-Americans judge Latin Americans in their own esthetic atmosphere. The specimens on display are but a sampling of characteristic products of Latin America, humble or pretentious, noble or naïve, illustrating the march of taste across three centuries."

Brooklyn Museum

Latin-American Art on Exhibit

Upper left: Figure of an angel in filigree silver. Upper right: Deep silver plate, 18 inches in diameter, which was made in Peru in 1541 to honor Pizarro. Lower left: Massive carved "bishop's throne" which was made in the early 1700's. Lower right: Colored China figurine of a king, seven inches high.

American Farmers Pledge Full Aid in Crisis

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—Patriotic American farmers, gathered here for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, read the "extras" of the day and paused in their business session to send a message to President Roosevelt pledging fullest measure of support in response to his call to arms.

"We, as one, with God's help, will march with you against the common foe," said a brief resolution adopted yesterday. Speakers recalled that the Minutemen of revolutionary days were farmers, and struck responsive chords in the big farm audience when they spoke of the new struggle for freedom.

Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, went even farther and called upon the farm people to begin thinking now about planning for a better postwar world.

Farm Contribution Vital

Mr. Long said that the farmer's contribution to the successful outcome of the struggle is an important one. Between April and October of this year 1,650,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities were shipped to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act, he said. However, he called it "but a beginning."

He counted, he said, on the pioneer spirit of the people to meet the emergency by increasing production of foodstuffs to meet the need of countries resisting aggression.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, sounded a call to farm people to produce more as their contribution toward victory. He spoke to the convention by radio after finding it necessary to cancel his trip to Chicago.

Keep Production Rolling

"Agriculture's part in the wartime economy becomes that of keeping farm production rolling, of maintaining the great superiority that this nation now has in the number one material of modern warfare—food," said the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Wickard urges strictest economy on the farms of the nation. It would be an offense against national safety, he declared, to produce farm products now that are not needed.

"This is a time to work together as if the United States were one big farm," he told the big audience of the National Farm and Home Hour.

From the head of another farm organization, the National Grange, Farm Bureau members received a pledge of co-operation in the interest of national welfare. Albert Goss, master of the Grange, accepted the invitation of his friend, Edward A. O'Neal, Farm Bureau chief, to talk to the convention, and he emphasized the points of agreement between the two great farm organizations on most essential issues.

Farmers who employ labor also spoke up. A committee composed of representatives of farmers co-operatives in Southern Michigan fruits made known their desire for legislation which would assure them parity as it is assured growers of the basic crops.

Awards of Merit

Three friends of agriculture were honored at this convention with the Farm Bureau's medal for distinguished service. One medal was bestowed today upon Dean Joseph L. Hills of Vermont College of Agriculture. Veteran Dean of Agriculture in term of Service, Dean Hills was recognized for his outstanding educational work.

The other medals were pinned upon two of the convention's chief speakers, a United States Senator and a Member of Congress. The Senator was John H. Bankhead of Alabama, co-author of many of the most important pieces of agricultural legislation in recent years. The Congressman was Clarence Cannon of Missouri, another long-time advocate of farm measures in Congress.

Riverside Institute Weighs Forces in Pacific

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 10—Confidence in eventual defeat of all Axis forces underlay discussions yesterday at the Institute of World Affairs as speakers and round-table participants stressed historical and moral supports to their unanimous conviction.

Representatives of 21 western colleges heard Prof. Howard M. Smyth of the University of California draw confidence from lessons of the fall of Napoleon.

Dr. H. H. Chang, former Chinese Minister to Poland, Portugal, and Czechoslovakia, emphasized the moral values of the extent of Chinese survival against Japan and the latter's "spirit of despair" in turning on the United States.

"The Japanese," he continued, "have been brought to face realities through this war which they did not think existed. They have been forced to realize that there is a moral strength that is far more powerful than any physical strength which may be pitted against it."

Napoleon's downfall bulwarks the hope for Hitler's overthrow, according to Dr. Smyth, chiefly on the basis that the conqueror did not prove a liberator.

Warning against wishful thinking, however, Dr. Smyth stated that the Napoleonic analogy" offers no ground to hope for an internal collapse independent of a defeat inflicted from the outside. National resentment may develop into open revolt only if aided and encouraged from the outside."

In the light of the defection of Prussia and Austria after Napoleon's disastrous Russian adventure, some Governments adhering to the anti-Comintern pact "might switch sides and create havoc for the Germans once they start to retreat" from a Russian defeat, he suggested.

Growing Unrest Cited

Praising "the spirit of the resistance as the product of hope and not of sheer despair," he referred to growing unrest after the illusion of invincibility of the German position was dispelled by British naval victories, the first Libyan campaign, Greece's original success, the American lend-lease program, and the Russian resistance.

"Once Hitler's armies are given a decisive check," he predicted, "then the unrest in occupied Europe will rise to tremendous proportions. It will tend to accelerate the advance of forces from the outside—it will tend to make the collapse of Germany a rapid process just as it was in 1918."

85 P. C. Parity Loan Plan 3 Years More Approved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Legislation to continue the Agriculture Department's soil conservation program five years from Dec. 31 and to extend the present 85 per cent parity loan program for the next three years was approved yesterday by the House.

The members defeated, 71 to 14, an attempt by Representative Joshua L. Johns (R), wisconsin, to limit Agricultural Adjustment Administration extension to two years.

The bill will be returned to the Senate for consideration of House amendments.

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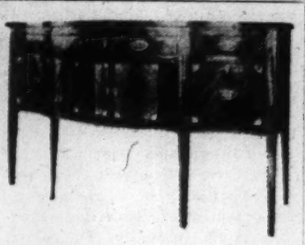
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Consumer Unit In Bay State Drafts Plans

Action looking toward protection of the consumer against unjust and unwarranted price rises, and toward enlistment of the consumer as an "economic citizen," got under way yesterday when the Massachusetts Consumers' Interests Committee met in emergency session to consider immediate plans for organization within the State.

The Committee, which met at the office of Mrs. Hattie V. Smith, assistant Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, decided to organize the State along the same district lines as those in use by the Committee on Public Safety. It voted to send invitations to key citizens and public officials throughout the Commonwealth to a meeting, called for 1:30 Saturday afternoon in Mrs. Smith's office.

The declaration of war with Japan is the stimulus which has already changed the activity of the Committee from long-range gradual development into a co-ordinated effort toward prompt organization and effectiveness.

Information Depots

The Committee expects to have a set-up completed within a few weeks that will include consumer-information depots in all communities—places where the consumer can get simple information and instruction as to qualities, prices, available supplies of foods and other necessities, to make them more intelligent economically and thus guard against unnecessary price rises.

Encouragement is being given to this work by the Consumers' Division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, under Miss Harriet Elliott and Miss Edith L. Christenson. Locally, many organizations are co-operating. They include among others the Boston Better Business Bureau, the League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Association of University Women, and the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Working without special financial resources, the Committee intends to let its plans develop in each community in whatever way presents itself as most practical.

Hoarding Opposed

Mrs. Alan R. Morse of Boston, Chairman of Organization, says that proper consumer education will prevent consumers from bidding against each other on goods that have become scarce—such as happened in the regrettable instance of silk stockings last summer—it will teach them that, just as good political citizens forbid bad government, so good economic citizens help to prevent bad economic conditions.

By a Staff Photographer

Social Workers Play Music of the Dance

Two members of the Junior League orchestra and some of the Boston children who, as guests heard music that illustrates the progress of the dance from saraband to modern waltz this afternoon at Zero Marlborough Street. Musicians (left to right), Miss Eleanor Harding and Mrs. C. Chauncy Gray. The children, reading in same order (rear row), Mary Renda, Josephine DiCicco, Frances Conforto, Rose Lorina; (front row) Antonetta Summa, Beatrice Beedone, Mina Cangemi, and Josephine Renda.

Greenwood Women's Program

As honored guest at its Presidents' Day meeting, the Greenwood Woman's Club will entertain Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Director of the Eighth District, and the Presidents of clubs in that district, tomorrow at 2 p. m. in the vestry of the Greenwood Union Church.

The program which has been arranged by Mrs. Levi Cook and Mrs. Henry A. Carleton, will include piano selections by Mrs. Robert Smith of Greenwood, solos by Robert Dickson of Malden, and a one-act play "Bundles for Christmas" under the direction of Mrs. Earl W. Fell. Taking part in the play are Mrs. William Martin, Mrs. Phillips C. Davis, Mrs. Robert Hutchinson, Mrs. John Wills, Mrs. Howard J. Murphy, Mrs. Eric V. Larson, Mrs. Perry Lobdell, Mrs. Kenneth R. Chisholm, and Mrs. Fell.

The chairman of invitations is Mrs. Fell, and Mrs. Lobdell is chairman of the reception.

Hostesses are Mrs. George Cary, Chairman, Mrs. J. Frank Chamberlain, Mrs. Forrest Paige, Mrs. William Martin, Mrs. Herbert Hancock, Mrs. Allen Cameron, Mrs. Ivan Clement, Mrs. Charles Stephen, Mrs. Arthur Simm, Mrs. John Wills, Mrs. Eugene Seavey, and Mrs. Herbert Forrestall.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Massachusetts

Greenfield—Third Tuesdays (beginning Dec. 16), 11 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Wednesday, Dec. 17, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 11
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m or 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
WRUL (6.04mc 49.6m or 11.73mc 25.6m)
9:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS 11.87kc—25.26m
3:55 p. m.—Spanish News.
4:00 p. m.—Classic Music.
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m. News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Knowing New York (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks.
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
6:45 p. m.—Three Suns.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Port.)
7:45 p. m.—We Present (Port.)
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m. Discotea Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—America the Free (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Fashions in Manhattan (English).
10:30 p. m.—Out of the Night.
10:45 p. m.—Raymon Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Something Going On in England Now." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Second Act of "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO4, 15.50 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

N. E. Novelist Thinks Native Novelists 'N.G.'

Mary Ellen Chase, author of Windswept and other New England novels, told members and guests of the Smith College Club last night, that no true New Englander—and Miss Chase is intensely proud of being a true New Englander—has ever made a complete and convincing novelist. Nor ever will until he "mercifully forgets" his Puritan heritage.

A novel, as defined by Miss Chase, is the portrayal of life as it actually is lived on this earth. In order to be convincing, the novelist must be able to look at all aspects of experience and look at them objectively.

But New Englanders are too self-conscious and subjective, Miss Chase said. "We put ourselves on our pages where we don't belong, because we cannot completely objectify the scenes in our novels."

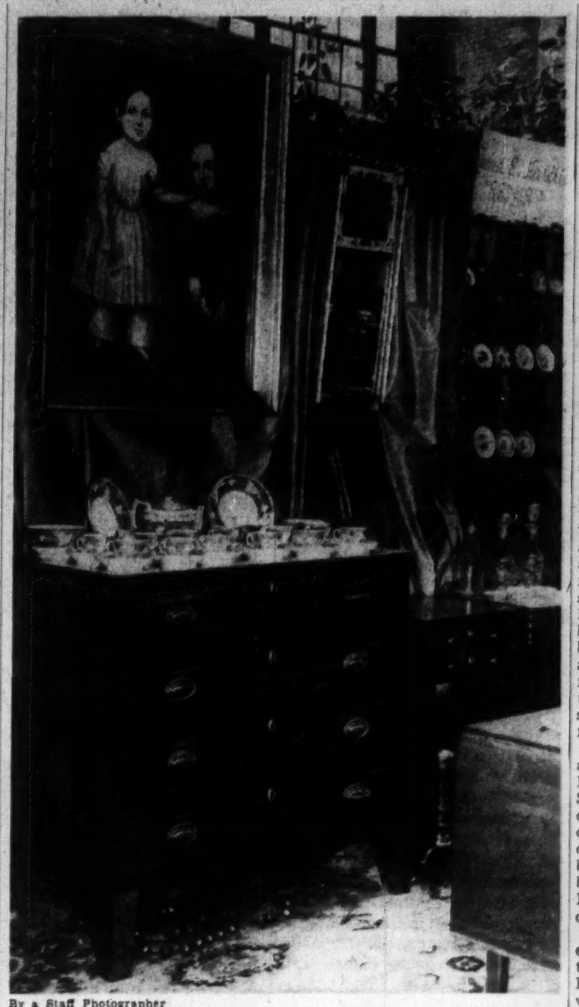
Dismissing Henry James and William Dean Howells as not in any sense New Englanders, she pointed to Hawthorne as an admirable but tragic proof of her point. His novels never come off, she said, because he could not cope successfully with the portrayal of human experience. The Puritanism within him kept him from experience. His novels are allegories; his people are specters and his pages are haunted.

New Englanders hate to give up their clipper ships, their counting houses, and their fish wharves. But there is a bigger New England for the novelist to seize on, Miss Chase declared. Industrial New England, for instance, with its mixture of races, presents a special richness of canvas which, up to the present, has been entirely neglected.

French Children's Relief Reviewed

Mrs. Bentley Mott, whose home is in the occupied area of France, yesterday afternoon addressed a group of women gathered at the home of Mrs. Phineas W. Sprague, 199 Commonwealth Avenue, telling them of the work of feeding French children in her neighborhood, that is being carried on by a committee of which she is chairman.

Although married to an American, Mrs. Mott is a French citizen and in this country on a French passport, so she expects to return after the first of the year to continue her relief work. The money being contributed by interested Americans is used in the rural section where the work is going on for the purchase of what food is available. This project stands between the children of that area and stark starvation, Mrs. Mott told her audience.



By a Staff Photographer

Vermont Collector's Antiques

A group from the display of Winifred E. Harding of Woodstock, Vt., in the Christmas Antiques Show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, which continues through Saturday afternoon. The portrait, painted on a wood panel, came from the Folger family of Troy, N. Y. The 30-piece tea set below it has rose luster decoration.

Holiday Zest Marks Boston Antique Show

Cool, crisp air that gave winter zest and holiday thoughts to the day, brought many enthusiastic visitors to the Christmas Antique Show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, which continues through Saturday afternoon.

The entire floor space of three halls is filled with displays of nearly 90 dealers from all New England and several other States. This large number, and the broad field included in wares they offered for sale, make an impressive sight when viewed as a whole, and of almost endless interest when examined in detail.

Primitive things classed as folk arts are in strong demand, and these are featured by Belden's Antique Shop, of Marion, Mass. Here a tin chandelier with six curved arms, and a fine weathervane in form of a horse with driver on a sulky, are specially desirable items. R. S. Bacon of Wells, Maine, has brought a remarkable stool with broad saddle seat like that of an arm Windsor chair, believed to be for a hand spinning and a unique piece. The same dealer shows hewn wood bowls of unusual forms.

Century or more old color prints and maps hide the walls spaces of Frank J. O'Hearn, of 151 Newbury Street, Boston. These dominate his display which includes glass, china, tall brass candlesticks, and other antiques. Odd little round ink bottles, never used, are for sale, bought from a descendant of a Massachusetts ink manufacturer of the 1850's.

Burl bowls, old copper ware, and early American portraits feature the collection of Minnie Leahy Pancoast. Mr. and Mrs. Pancoast will be remembered by many Bostonians for their prominence in this City's art life for a number of years.

The upper-level hall is taken up largely by dealers in glass and china, among whom are Marjorie Boland of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary C. Lawrence of Gardner, Maine; Rose Jance of Newton Center, Mass.; Robert Hufton, East Milton; Edith Cooke of Wells, Maine; Lillian Alder of Wollaston, and many others.

The Bernheimer Galleries of Boston shows chiefly European and oriental porcelains. One Ming example which was noticed bears the symbol of Wan Li (1513-1619). Decorated with the imperial dragon in deep blue and touched with dull red, it makes a choice collector's item.

So one might go on indefinitely, for the exhibition halls abound with treasure, not only of America but of Europe and even the Orient, and prices allow all purses to be suited, and all tastes of holiday buyers to be pleased.—**C. G. B.**

Everett Club To Hear Prize Story Dec. 19

"The Legend of the Christmas Rose," Nobel Prize winner, by Selma Lagerlof, will be read by Miss Lila Newdick as a feature of the meeting on Dec. 19, of the Friday Club of Everett, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Robert M. Magee, President, will preside, and quarterly reports will be heard from department heads.

The committee on Community Service will have charge of the Christmas tree. Mrs. L. Halbert Brown is chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Homer B. Barbour, Mrs. Charles W. Collins, and Mrs. Henrietta M. Saunders, members, will have charge of the Christmas tree. Each member donates a gift for the tree, and the gifts are collected in Christmas baskets and delivered to the needy. Shut-ins will receive remembrance baskets.

Tea will be served, and the hostesses will be Mrs. Archie G. Libby, recently appointed Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Harry B. Tabor.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R., Ex-Regents' Day

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its Ex-Regents' Day at a meeting in the Hotel Commander in Cambridge this afternoon.

Christmas corsages were sold by the Junior group to raise funds for its philanthropies, and refreshments were served during the social hour which followed the program.

Quincy 'Juniors' In Holiday Plans

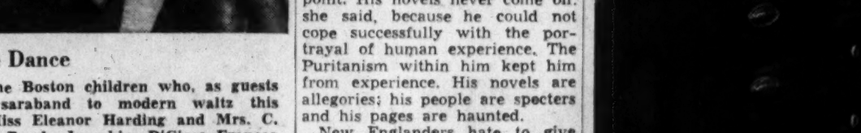
"Christmas Arrangements" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Horace Richmond as a feature of the meeting tomorrow evening of the Quincy Women's Club Juniors, in the clubhouse.

Music will be provided by a trio, Miss Raakel Hamalainen, Miss Laura Benedetti, and Mrs. Leon LeClair, Jr., with Miss Miriam Nisula accompanying.

The program will conclude with the singing of Christmas carols and a Christmas legend presented by Miss Sally Whitehead.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	Launching U. S. S.	Sports and music
3:15 Around the Hub	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Doran and U. S. S. Earle	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Launching; Mutual Goes	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Calling; Variety Show	Sports and music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Dance Time	Sports and music
4:16 Orchestra	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 "United We Stand"	Club Matinee: variety,	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shelter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political talk; Music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Baseball Interviews	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Five Star News	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger" sk.	Dance Music
7:45 sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger" sk.	Howard Barlow's Orch.
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	Buddy Clark, songs
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	War Extra	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
9:45 guests; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour,	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	American Melody Hour,	Musical Knowledge	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs,	News Commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall": drama,	Local Sports
10:45 news; Sports	Carols; N. E. Defense	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall": drama,	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	Albert W. Hawkes	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End" music
11:45 Monroe's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End" News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"; Taxes	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"; music	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Circle C. Ranch Boys"
9:00 Priscilla Porteous	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45 "The Vikramians"	Breakfast Club	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Gypsy Caravan	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Network Program	"Help Mate": drama	"Poultry for Defense"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor,	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	"Musical Moments"
11:15 Man I Married	Defense; Music; News	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	K. Ivers; stories; music	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Musical Program
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum & Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"; Spts.
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Musicale; organ	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Comment; Orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News,	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"From This Page Farrell"	Studio Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Music Shop; Orchestra	Jay Burnett, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; Vincent Lopez's	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Jose Manzanares' Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	Studio Program
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Sports and music
3:15 Around the Hub	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Variety Show	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Harvard v. Salem, State	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Teachers' Col. Debate;	Sports and music
4:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Regulate Labor Unions'	Sports and music
4:15 atory of Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Melody Mirror
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shelter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"5:30 Local," Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk; Music
6:15 Bill Elliot, Songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Johannes Steel, News	Town Crier; News
6:30 News; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Politics	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	Fireside Time
8:00 "Death Valley Days"	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerome Kern's Melodies
8:15 "Death Valley Days"	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:30 "Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Music
8:45 Nelson Eddy, Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; Here and Abroad	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	America's Town Meet-	Connie Boswell; J.	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	ing; "How Should We	Lester; Music Maids;	America Preferred; Or.	Classical Album
9:45 teur Hour	Deal With Propaganda	guests; orchestra	Bidu Sayao, soprano	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Today"	Rudy Vallee Show; Lionel	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "Yours for the Lis-	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Barrymore; guests	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 tening"; orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	K. Brinker, 'True to Life'	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Harry Mortney's Orch.
11:00 Network Program	News; Music	News Service	Jimmy James' Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15 Recorded Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

TONIGHT'S STAR GUEST WITH FRED ALLEN
LOUELLA PARSONS
presented by TEXACO DEALERS
TEXACO STAR THEATRE WEEI 9-10 p.m. E. S. T.

There's a Victorian Feeling
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All over stitched rayon velvet wrap around, fully lined, blue or copper rose $59.50
Plaid wool with concealed zipper under unpressed pleats, red, green or beige $24.50
Wrap around of rayon satin, beautifully stitched with quilted panel and cuffs; blue, white, tea rose $29.50
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• Pink, blue, white grounds, floral printed. Sizes for misses and women.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER DISTINCTIVE GIFTS

Two More United States Fighting Ships Take to Water at the Boston Navy Yard

Destroyers Doran, Earle Are Launched

Two more fighting ships for Uncle Sam's rapidly growing two-ocean Navy, the destroyers Doran and Earle, were launched at the Boston Navy Yard today.

Witnesses to the double ceremony were limited to the sponsors' parties, officers and employees of the yard, because of the national emergency and the order of the Navy Department closing the yard to the general public.

Ceremonies began with an invocation by a Navy Chaplain, followed by the introduction of the sponsors by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, and the launching and christening of the two ships, 10 minutes apart.

The Doran is named for Chief Master-at-Arms John James Doran, U. S. N., a native of Charlestown, and son of a Navy Yard employee. Sponsor for the vessel was Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley of West Roxbury, a sister of the man for whom the ship is named.

The Earle is named for the late Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U. S. N., whose daughter, Mrs. John Fore Hines Jr., of Ardmore, Pa., sponsored the ship.

Employees of the yard presented to each sponsor a souvenir gift, as is customary when vessels are launched at the Navy Yard.

Details of the new destroyers were not divulged by the Navy in accordance with its emergency-time policy.

Chief Master-at-Arms Doran was awarded the Medal of Honor by special legislative enactment for "extraordinary heroism under fire," during the Spanish-American War. He was at the tiller of a small boat whose crew were attempting to cut a cable between Cuba and the United States, when a terrific fire was directed at them from rifle pits ashore. Six men fell but Doran seized the cable and completed the cutting, and then aided in cutting a second one. Several years ago a destroyer was named for him, one of the 50 recently given to Great Britain.

Rear Admiral Earle was a native of Worcester, and was made Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance shortly before the United States entered the first World War. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service at that time.

He evolved the plan of closing the North Sea by a mine barrage, using an entirely new type of mine. A great industrial effort, directed by him, resulted in the delivery abroad in one year of about 100,000 fully loaded Naval mines, which were laid by the United States Naval Forces in the North Sea Barrage.

By a Staff Photographer

They Meet as Man to Man

Officials of the Boys' Clubs of America met for a regional convention at the Hotel Statler in Boston last night, where the vital part to be played by boys in wartime was discussed. Back row: Officials of Boys' Clubs of America, left to right, David W. Armstrong, Executive Director; Edwin S. Webster, member of Board of Directors; and William Edwin Hall, President.

Front row: Members of the Bunker Hillbillies of Charlestown Boys' Club, who entertained with songs, music, and stories. Left to right: Richard "Slim" Doherty, Burchard "Corned Beef" Libby, and William "Buffalo Bill" Lynch.

Mayor Name Boston Board On Evacuation

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today appointed a four-man Committee to complete plans for evacuation of civilians from Boston in case of emergency.

The Committee convened this afternoon with John J. Walsh, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, in attendance.

Members of the Committee are: Hugh A. Campbell, Public Institutions Commissioner; Thomas McGovern, an engineer; the Superintendent of the Long Island Hospital, and a representative of the Fire Department.

Plans are being completed for evacuation of Long Island Hospital and Deer Island prison in the event of emergency, it was disclosed. Officials of these two institutions conferred with key civilian defense men last night.

As a result of the rush of women volunteers all over Massachusetts for civilian defense work, the Women's Defense Corps of the State Committee on Public Safety today announced two new courses for volunteers at corps headquarters, 889 Boylston Street, Boston.

The first of the courses is a mobile casualty course to train in how to handle cases of poison gas, fatigue, street emergencies, and to use stretchers. Two classes are meeting, one from 9 to 4 o'clock five days a week, for three weeks starting today, the other from 7 to 10 p. m. five nights a week for five weeks.

There are already 250 enrolled in these courses.

The second course is in emergency canteen work which will start next Monday and meet every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m. This course will prepare workers in how to distribute large quantities of foods. Enrollments are still open.

Saltonstall Appointments Gain Approval of Council

As the Democratic majority in the Massachusetts Executive Council failed to stand united against confirmation of major State appointments, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today gained Council approval of all but one of the important nominations he submitted last week.

The only appointment not confirmed was that of Horatio S. DuMont of Greenfield as Director of the State Division of Fisheries and Game to succeed James E. Agnew of Boston. The vote on his confirmation was postponed, pending further investigation, by a 7-2 majority.

Unanimously, the Council confirmed the reappointment of Arthur T. Lyman, as State Commissioner of Correction; Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation; Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the State Racing Commission, and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries and Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Despite efforts of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to block confirmation of the appointment of Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill to succeed the late Michael F. Phelan as member of the State Labor Relations Commission, the Council approved the appointment on a 6-3 vote, with three Democrats opposed.

The Council also by a 6-2 vote approved appointment of Edward G. Lennon of South Boston, a newspaperman, to succeed John Carroll as member of the State Board of Housing in the face of the Labor Federation's disapproval.

By a 7-2 vote, the Council confirmed appointment of Mark H. Galusha, First Assistant Secretary to the Governor, as State Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed William Casey.

Appointment of Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, as member of the State Public Utilities Commission to succeed John J. Curley, brother of former Gov. James M. Curley, was approved by a 6-2 vote.

Councilor Joseph P. Clark (D) of Fall River attempted to read at the Council meeting a statement calling upon the Councilors to forget party lines and insist upon reappointment of all incumbents. Governor Saltonstall refused to allow the Councilor to read the two-page statement to the Council. Later Mr. Clark issued the statement to the press.

Warren Patten, Stoughton lawyer, who served as special counsel to the Legislative Committee which investigated the Unemployment Compensation Commission in 1938, was today appointed Special Justice of the Stoughton District Court by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The special committee on which Mr. Patten served brought about drastic reorganization of the Division of Unemployment Compensation. It found that former Gov. Charles F. Hurley filled the organization with political henchmen, resulting in inefficiency in the State service.

Mr. Patten succeeds Joseph P. Draper, resigned.

The Governor also appointed Herbert P. Mason, Saugus lawyer and Town Moderator, as Trial Justice to succeed Charles E. Flynn, whose term has expired.

Other appointments made by the Governor were Abraham S. Feinberg, of Marshfield, as Public Administrator, reappointment; the Merrimac Warehouse Company, the Eldredge & Bourne Moving & Storage Company, of Falmouth; and Eldredge & Bourne Moving & Storage Company, Barnstable, as public warehousemen, and John W. Davis, of Needham, as Trustee of the Norfolk County Agricultural School, to succeed William W. Higgins, whose term has expired.

Constans Safe at Manila

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The State Department announced last night that Vice-Consul and Mrs. Peter J. Constan of Boston were safe at Manila.

Browne & Sharpe Vote for A. F. of L.

The biggest machine tool plant in New England to vote in an election of the National Labor Relations Board—the Brown & Sharpe Co. of Providence, R. I.—yesterday gave a majority to two American Federation of Labor Unions, Dr. A. Hoyard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, announced here today.

On its proposal to represent the employees as sole bargaining agency, the International Association of Machinists received 4,586 ballots while 1,272 voted against it. Among another group of employees, the International Molders and Foundrymen's Union obtained 455 yes and 161 no votes.

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N. H. Awards In Industrial Defense Work

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10—Certificates attesting that they have completed an intensive two-day school in defense industrial protection have been awarded to approximately 120 representatives of New Hampshire industries and institutions. During the course the subjects covered included "Fire Hazards Resulting from Defense," "Air Raid Precautions," "Methods of Extinguishing Incendiaries," and "Industrial First Aid."

Farm Labor Needed

New Hampshire farmers have been advised to "employ a fine-tooth comb" in uncovering available labor in the rural communities of the State. Although the shortage of farm labor in the State is not as great as it was last fall, farm authorities point out that it is sill serious. The farmers are faced with another problem, the rate of pay for farm labor has increased decidedly. Exchange of labor between farms is being advocated by agriculture leaders. In this connection it is recommended that farmers of an area get together and decide their combined needs and then work out the problem on a co-operative basis. In other cases it is found that men not experienced in farm work must be trained to fill in.

Plea for Safety

While New Hampshire led the Nation in reducing the highway motor vehicle fatalities for the first 10 months of 1941, New Hampshire Motor Vehicle Commissioner, John F. Griffin, warns that every effort must be bent to maintain this record for the rest of the year. The Commissioner proposes that as speeding, and carelessness of pedestrians, are largely responsible for accidents that these two causes must be given careful attention. Manchester, New Hampshire's largest city, ranked second throughout the Nation for cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 in reducing highway fatalities. The records of the Motor Vehicle Department disclose that efforts are being made to better the State record through the suspension and revocation of the licenses of those considered unsuitable to operate motor vehicles.

Indicted Lawrence Man Wins Post Vacated by One in Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 10—Election of James C. Reardon, Jr., indicted on school department irregularity charges, to succeed Thomas F. Galvin, former Commissioner of Public Safety, now serving a two-year sentence for job-selling, overshadowed the narrow mayoral victory of James P. Meehan over Mayor Walter A. Griffin here yesterday.

Only recently Mr. Reardon, who formerly served three years as member of the School Committee, was indicted by the Essex County Special Grand Jury on charges involving bribery. The action followed an investigation started by the State Civil Service Commission. Mr. Reardon pleaded innocent.

Mr. Galvin, who is to be succeeded by Mr. Reardon, was forced to relinquish the post of Alderman as well as that of Commissioner of Public Safety when he went to the House of Correction.

The Lawrence job-selling investigation involving the Police, Fire, and School departments constituted the major feature of the municipal election.

Mr. Meehan, former State Senator, won by only 92 votes over Mayor Griffin, who was seeking a fifth two-year term. The results were: Mr. Meehan 17,581 votes; Mayor Griffin 17,489. It is expected Mayor Griffin will seek a recount.

To come so close to Mr. Meehan, Mayor Griffin was forced to overcome a 2,800-vote margin Mr. Meehan held over him in the recent Lawrence primaries.

Mr. Reardon won the Public Safety post over John P. O'Neill by 18,235 votes to 15,961.

A political comeback was staged by John W. McCarthy, former Alderman out of office 12 years, to win the post of Alderman to serve as Commissioner of Engineering. He defeated Daniel F. Ferris, seeking re-election, 21,431 votes to 12,976.

War Risk Clauses Are I ntroduced In Insurance Policies

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Life insurance companies in this "insurance capital" of the world have started invoking "war risk clauses" in their policies, a procedure similar to that carried through during World War No. 1.

The Phoenix Mutual Insurance company notified its representatives that such clauses would be part of all new policies because of the hazards attached to participation in war.

These policies provide against normal hazards, but except death or disability while a holder is in any of the Nation's armed services outside of the United States or in the air service.

Aetna Life Insurance Company has begun attaching war-risk clauses on single men between 18 and 28, while Connecticut Mutual Life inserts such exceptions in policies issued to those of 35 or younger.

The insurance company representatives emphasized that the changes will not affect policies in force prior to the changes made.

Weather Bureau Hopes to Continue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the Weather Bureau, announced today that the Weather Bureau hopes to continue normal publication of weather forecasts, especially during the winter, except for occasional omissions of regional information considered of military or naval importance.

"During the winter," he said, "the possible losses that might result from lack of warning about cold waves might do more harm than good, and while we intend to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Army and Navy, we hope to keep the public informed throughout the winter, at least."

He added that local weather stations throughout the country were keeping in constant touch with Army and Navy officials and were instructed to suspend the giving of weather information whenever necessary for military reasons.

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KIDS are like that. Stand on the other side of the fence some day and you'll hear your own children describe you in terms usually reserved for movie stars, gridiron heroes and marathon winners.

To your children you are all-powerful. Haven't you always seen to it that they had all the things they needed? Aren't you the man who arranges for Santa Claus to call regularly every Christmas? Of course you can do *everything!*

What they are too little to understand is the practical fact that it is your job and your salary that work all this seeming magic. They wouldn't understand it, either, if they were suddenly to be denied all the good things which Daddy provides.

You can be certain that you will always be their hero if you choose the logical answer to the problem of continuing your support to your family, even if you are not here to provide for them personally. This answer is found in the John Hancock Salary Continuance Plan, which does a surprisingly big job of protection for a surprisingly small outlay of your present earnings. Ask a John Hancock representative to tell you all about the Salary Continuance Plan. It may be *your* answer to a serious problem.

Roosevelt Raises British Hopes in Ultimate Victory

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—President Roosevelt's interim clarification of America's war situation has strengthened the feeling in Britain that while the short term view is grim and menacing, the fact that the United States is now all the way in the war heavily reinsures the prospect of ultimate victory

The Roosevelt pledge "We're going to win the war and the peace that follows" headlined in the newspapers this morning is a plain forthright statement of what Britain understands and believes. Not that it is easy here this morning for people to keep their gaze on the light of victory ahead when hard on top of the Roosevelt admission of serious American reverses in the Pacific comes a report of the sinking of the nucleus of Britain's Fleet—the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse.

Pitfalls Seen Removed

Uppermost thought here today are, of course, of the implications of Anglo-American losses, of the immense task ahead, of the countless new complications and menaces in the ever-growing theater of war. At the same time, even with this preoccupation and despite the fact that it seems hardly the best moment for considering postwar plans, there is nevertheless ready recognition here today that America's full entry into the war immediately removes many of the pitfalls on the road to a new world order.

Especially welcomed here is the Roosevelt declaration that it would serve America ill to eliminate the danger from Japan only to find the rest of the world dominated by Hitler and Mussolini. That is taken unquestionably as sounding the ultimate doom of the Axis. Thus thoughtful people in Britain breathe a sigh of relief today that the possibility seems to be dismissed for all time of the free peoples winning war with American aid but losing the peace because the United States' non-participation in the fighting unfitted it, at all events in the eyes of some of the other delegates, for a key role at the peace conference table.

Spur to U. S. Production

However deplorable and inexcusable America's apparent unpreparedness and initial losses may be to Americans, these very reverses may in the end be judged not only as a spur to the American production effort but also as a most valuable passport to the peace conference table. Similarly those reverses, grievous though they are to Britain as well as to America, nonetheless must surely foster a sympathetic friendship between the British and Americans. For hasn't America started off in a style akin to the classic British style? Hasn't America added proof to the belief held here that Britain's inauspicious opening moves in warmaking were due to the base trickery of its opponents as well as to its own shortcomings.

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London Rounds Up Japanese; Embassy Burns Secret Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—The Japanese reputation for inscrutability has fallen several points in this City since the police began a roundup of the latest type of enemy alien here.

Many of the 40 Orientals arrested by officers from a special branch of Scotland Yard were quite scrutable. Even more so were their less-suspected compatriots over 16 years of age who are required at present merely to report to the nearest police station for scrutiny and indorsement of their identity cards.

The Home Office order affects about 500 Japanese nationals, of whom more than half were born in Britain. All day Tuesday anxious and privileged members of this colony were arriving with piles of luggage at the Japanese Embassy, where they were given quarters in the basement until they can go home. The most inscrutable man around the place seemed to be the stolid London policeman doing solitary ground duty at the entrance.

Mr. Kamimura, Chargé d'Affaires, remained on duty and for some time, in the absence of instructions from Tokyo, the Embassy was theoretically in normal diplomatic relations with the British Government. Practical aspects of the case were influenced, however, not only by events in the Pacific that monopolized front pages of newspapers here as well as elsewhere in the world, but by fact that all Embassy telephone lines except one were disconnected and the remaining one did not commend itself to the Embassy staff for confidential discussions.

Japanese officials took turns feeding a fire with secret papers they didn't want to fall into British hands.

Wives and children of Embassy officials have returned to Japan—they left ostensibly in order to avoid Germon bombs when the blitz started in a big way a year ago—and the question now under consideration by the two governments is the possibility of exchanging Japanese nationals here for British subjects held by the Japanese.

As Akari Matsui, press attaché at the Embassy, remarked: "It is one thing to talk about going back and another to go since the world, and especially the seas, are becoming one vast battle field."

Away from the Embassy, it was not easy to locate London's Japanese. They just seemed to vanish from the Oriental restaurants and other public places. Persistent ringing of the doorbell of the Japanese Club in Cavendish Square elicited no response. The Fleet Street office of the Domei news agency was shut and deserted, and there was nothing doing at the Yokohama Specie Bank in Bishopsgate.

A Cockney messenger said, "I haven't got time to wait," when he read a notice stating with Oriental suavity: "This bank is not open pending clarification of the situation."

Individual Japanese, who received their first intimation of their being at war with Britain and the United States from the press and the radio, seemed to have been taken by surprise.

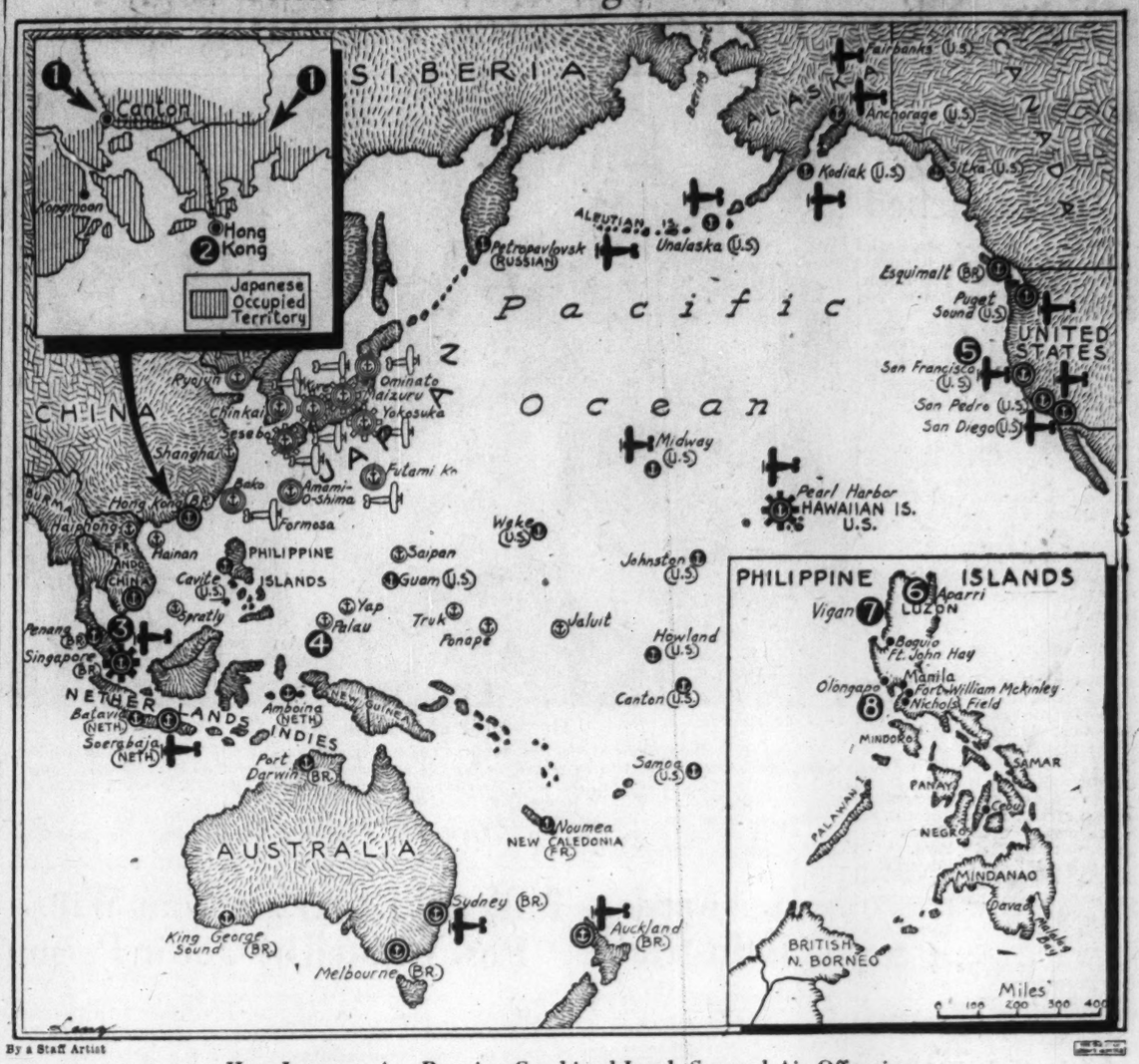
They were not by any means so scrutible as I found the average Italian to be when Benito Mussolini embarrassed his compatriots here by making them enemies of the friends among whom many had lived a long time. But the sentiments they expressed were approximately the same—with the difference that they did not voice criticism of the regime back home the way many Soho Italians did. There was no record of anyone subscribing to the theory that they might care to join the Free Japanese if such an organization were to come into being.

Mr. Matsui of the Embassy apparently expressed the general sentiment when he said: "The news came as a complete shock to all of us. I still can't believe it."

In fact, the Pacific situation, it is felt here, must have forced America to a lightning appreciation of the ease wherewith any democracy can be made to look utterly unprepared and unimaginative by an Axis Power which has its attacks under way before the condition of war is mutually held to exist.

As war's horizon widens enormously, the British are watching attacks on the Philippines as anxiously as those in Libya, Singapore, and on the Moscow front. A blow at one nation is now more than ever a blow at all. So today the British press renews its plea for transforming the various battles of the anti-Axis Powers into one battle. The United States, Britain, Russia, and China are all fighting for their lives, the Daily Mail points out, and calls for one all-embracing plan.

Vital Centers in Far-Flung Battle of the Pacific



By a Staff Artist

How Japanese Are Pressing Combined Land, Sea and Air Offensive

Severe British setbacks were seen in British admission that the defenses of Hong Kong (2) had been penetrated, that the Japanese had captured Kota Bharu Airport in Malaya (3), and that the Far Eastern Fleet flagship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse had been sunk off Malaya (3). Chinese counterattacks on the Japanese rear at Canton (1) and other points (1), together with Netherlands East Indies reinforcements of warships and aircraft around Malaya and Singapore, strengthened the British stand. An American submarine was reported by Tokyo to have been sunk off Palau Island (4), while a major naval engagement off Manila (8) was reported to have resulted in Japanese sea-borne and parachute landing on Luzon Island at Aparri (6) and Vigan (7). United States Army officials continue to insist Japanese aircraft reached San Francisco's outer defense on the night of Dec. 8.

Dutch Aid British at Malaya, Chinese Attack Japanese Rear

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10 (AP)—Loss of Kota Bharu, British air base on the Thailand border in northern Malaya, was indicated officially today in a communiqué which said British forces had "now reorganized south of Kota Bharu."

HONG KONG, Dec. 10 (AP)—Some Japanese penetration of Hong Kong's defenses was acknowledged in a communiqué today, but it declared the attack has been halted even though fighting continues.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Dec. 10

Netherlands East Indies threw strong reinforcements of warships and airplanes into the battle for the Malayan Peninsula, while Chinese armies opened up an offensive on the rear of Japanese forces attacking Hong Kong. The Chinese counteroffensive was reported striking at Canton and other points on the Japanese rear.

Dutch bombers and fighters flew in yesterday and already have joined British, Australian and New Zealand air units which have been pounding Japanese transports and land bases in southern Thailand since dawn Dec. 10.

The Dutch fliers also have been fighting alongside British Empire air forces to contest Japan's admittedly vigorous efforts to win quick mastery of the air.

Dutch warships are with Britain's Eastern Fleet in the China Sea.

British land and air forces were reported in action this morning trying to check Japan's latest—and nearest—threat to Singapore at Kuantan, on the Malayan East Coast 200 miles north of this vital fortress.

Landing Details Unavailable

Details were not available concerning this new Japanese landing attempt, but Britain was known to have strong defenses around Kuantan, the hub of roads leading south along the coast to Singapore and west toward the important north-south railroad 70 miles in the interior.

Informed sources expressed belief that the Japanese threat to Kuantan was not likely to become serious unless the enemy is able to gain air superiority and put overpowering land forces ashore. They explained that a movement south or west would be possible only along the roads because they cross wild, impenetrable jungle.

Singapore had two night air alarms and one this morning, but no hostile planes appeared. At least five raiders were downed yesterday in an air battle which developed when the Japenese attempted a strong attack on Butterworth, an important station on the western Trans-Malayan Railroad on the mainland opposite Penang Island.

Several Japanese aircraft were reported reconnoitering over southern Malaya although none appeared here.

Malaya's organized man power was fully mobilized last night with the mustering of the local defense corps for fulltime service.

Asiatic populations continued to leave congested downtown Singapore, but neighboring Johore State, linked to Singapore by a causeway, yesterday refused entry to any persons without relatives or definite destinations there because of fear that an influx of homeless would hamper defense and upset long-made food plans.

Food Situation Good

Authorities said the food situation on Singapore Island was good but urged the populace to buy only reasonable requirements.

Reports from the Burmese Capital of Rangoon said Burma was ready for any eventuality.

Earlier reports said Britain and Japan hurled reinforcements into the jungle battle of northeastern Malaya where heavy fighting raged for control of the important airdrome of Kota Bharu, only 400 miles from Singapore.

British bombers and fighter planes roared out over the Gulf of Siam to meet a Japanese convoy of 25 troop transports speeding south along conquered Thailand's coast in an attempt to land additional Japanese troops at Kota Bharu and farther north in the Singora and Patani areas of Southern Thailand.

Japanese warships, dive-bombers, and pursuit planes escorted this imposing array, British aerial scouts reported.

A communiqué said the situation at Kota Bharu "still is confused." British Imperial forces by noon yesterday had almost gained control of the area when the Japanese succeeded in landing additional troops.

Bitter fighting continued throughout the night and today, the communiqué said, adding that "reinforcements should reach there during the day."

Imperial Troops Scattered

Australians, British, Indian, and Malayan troops are scattered throughout the jungles to combat the apparent Japanese effort to sever Malaya's land bridge with Burma along the narrow Kra Isthmus. Full Japanese control of Thailand, however, would automatically cut that link.

"It is yet too early to attempt to forecast what the Japanese main plan is," the communique said, "but there are indications that following the collapse of resistance in Thailand and the heavy scale of Japanese air effort from bases in Indo-China that they are prepared to engage considerable forces in an attempt to obtain control of northern Malaya.

"This move always has been foreseen as a likely one, and disposition of our forces before the outbreak of the war was designed to meet it."

Because of the lack of roads through the jungles, the British expressed confidence they could repel any Japanese drive down the isthmus from the Singora and Patani areas which are respectively 110 and 60 miles north of the Malayan frontier.

Kota Bharu is a town of 15,000 on the right bank of the Kelantan River and its airdrome is a vital advance base which the Japanese could use for a spring at Singapore. It is about 300 air miles from the southern tip of Japanese-occupied French Indo-China. A railway connects Kota Bharu with Singapore.

The town itself is about six miles from the coast, and the Japanese apparently had fought their way to its outskirts.

Halted at Hong Kong

At Hong Kong, Japanese land forces attempting to invade this Crown Colony were brought to a sudden halt last night by searing artillery fire from the strongly-manned mainland defenses.

The Japanese land assault, beginning at Monday dawn, encountered almost immediately heavy road and railway demolitions—completed within two hours—and then felt the blasts from the perimeter of heavily-manned mainland defenses which have been under preparation since 1938.

The larger part of the colony lies on the mainland, although the main city of some 2,000,000 is on an island just offshore.

The two main points of attack were near Taipo and along the Castle Peak Road, on the western coast of the mainland. The Japanese moved cautiously, and up to last night the land operations were in the nature of skirmishes.

The Berlin Radio reported today that Hong Kong again had been attacked by Japanese planes and that particularly heavy damage had been inflicted at Kallung Dock, a large shipbuilding establishment in the British Crown Colony.

An official British announcement said today, "It can now be stated there has been no confirmation of the unofficial report included in Monday's communiqué that mustard gas has been used by the Japanese."

Arrests Made in Canada

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (CP)—The apprehension of persons of Japanese origin has begun in British Columbia on a "strictly selective basis," it was learned at Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters.

Arrests are being confined to persons of whose loyalty to Canada the R. C. M. P. has been in doubt for some time, one informant said.

At a press conference announcing that Canada is at war with Japan, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said "all necessary defense measures" had been taken. These measures included the apprehension of any individuals "who there is reason to believe may be dangerous to the state."

A spokesman for the Department of External Affairs said that recent movements of Canadians from Japan made it impossible to compile immediately an accurate list of Canadians now in Japan proper and Japanese-occupied territory.

Practically of the 180 or so Canadians believed to be still in Japanese territory are missionaries, it was said.

Organizations which have carried on missionary work in Japan and Occupied China include: United Church of Canada, Missionary Society of the Church of England, China Inland Mission, Free Methodist Church, and Salvation Army, all with head offices in Toronto, and various Roman Catholic organizations.

Eire Seeks Larger Army To Keep War at Distance

DUBLIN, Eire, Dec. 10 (AP)—Frank Aiken, Eire's Defense Co-ordinator, declared in an appeal last night for more enlistments, "the world is big enough for the war to be fought without using Eire as a battleground."

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"Thanks to My Wife . . . I Now Wear Howard Clothes"
"Last Christmas my wife was thoughtful enough to present me with a Howard gift certificate. With it I selected my first Howard garment. I am proud to state that at last I have found that happy combination of smart style, fine fabrics, perfect fit and a store service that is incomparable in its excellence. Not only am I more satisfied from a thrift angle . . . but I actually look better and feel better in Howard Clothes. Thanks to Howard and thanks to my wife."
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A Word to the Wives is Sufficient
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U. S. Reporters in Berlin Put Under House Arrest

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 10 (AP)—American press correspondents in Berlin left their offices for their homes at 12:40 p. m. today, presumably under house arrest.

Angus Thuermer of the Associated Press staff in Berlin answered an automatic printer query from here at 12:37 with a laconic: "Hurry up. We leave for the jug."

Asked who would fill in at the Berlin end of the wire, Mr. Thuermer messaged back: "Rudy (Rudolph Josten, German employee of the staff) will fill in. Lochner (Berlin Bureau Chief Louis P. Lochner) and I have to leave for home now. See you."

Asked if they would be interned, he answered: "We don't know. All American correspondents have been asked to leave for their homes in Berlin. Bye-bye old man."

There the connection was broken.

The Berlin connection was restored at 1:05 when Herr Josten filed a brief story that, as the Foreign Office expressed it, "American journalists no longer exist for you."

The wire continued in operation with Herr Josten able to file.

Rome Hostile

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt's statement Dec. 9 that Germany and Italy consider themselves at war with the United States was declared by a Fascist source today to be an attempt to justify "the war-mongering policy which has led the United States into war."

Official comment, however, was withheld.

Steffani, official Italian news agency, said the President's references to Germany and Italy showed clearly his "state of mind."

The Italian press called Japan's war with the United States "also ours."

"Japan is at our side," said Corriere Della Sera. "We are beside it with all our soul, all our forces."

Steffani and the newspapers published the United States Senate's vote on the war declaration as 82 to 10. (The vote was unanimous—82 to 0.)

The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, said that Italy and Germany, like Japan, would ignore declarations of war by "minor Latin republics of Central America."

He said the geographic necessities of these republics were understood in Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo, but that their "total, passive, risky enslavement" to Britain and the United States "is less understood."

Swiss Act for U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office was notified today that the Swiss Legation would look after United States interests in Japan while the Argentine Embassy would protect British interests, the Japanese radio announced.

No Easy Victory, Warns A. L. Head

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10 (AP)—The ranking officers of the American Legion, organization of veterans of the First World War, and its auxiliary asserted that the United States must win the Japanese war "whatever the cost in blood and treasure."

National Commander Lynn U. Stambaugh said in a statement issued from national headquarters that Legionnaries "need to tell America that there can be on easy path to victory."

"It will be part of the task of our older, more experienced men and women to give leadership and wisdom to younger Americans," Mr. Stambaugh said. "We are not of such soft stuff that we must have our news softened by censorship."

Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, President of the Auxiliary, urged members of that branch to register for civilian defense work, to intensify their Red Cross activities and to aid war-disabled persons.

Czechs Voice Solidarity With America

Entry of United States in war in Pacific taken as occasion for statement by President Beneš.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 10—A declaration of solidarity between the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile and the United States was issued yesterday by President Eduard Beneš in London.

In a radiocast to the United States occasioned by American entry into war in the Pacific, President Beneš last night emphasized the common ground of idealism between the Czechoslovak and American nations.

League of Aggressors

"The third member of the Axis, the third militarist dictatorial and imperialist state of Hitler's league of aggressors provoked, without cause, an aggressive war against the United States of America," Dr. Beneš said. "It acted just as perfidiously as Hitler and his Nazi regime had acted since 1936 against the European states in attacking them systematically one by one—in destroying and robbing their population and property and in disintegrating their states. It has been shown in reality that what your great President stressed for two years is true, namely that the Axis total war menaces the entire world and that America also is in danger."

Dr. Beneš then reminded listeners that when he lectured in the United States of America in 1939 he told them that America also would be threatened by the great European and World War which was already then on the way.

"Already then I asked you to help within the framework of American laws our nation from which you are descendant, in its present struggle but above all to remain true and devoted sons of your new homeland, its free institutions and laws and to serve its democracy and welfare of its people. At the time when your homeland has been attacked by Japanese, I repeat this appeal. Our war against Germany and yours against Japan are a struggle against the same evils and enemies.

"You were with us and the Czechoslovak people when Hitler and the present-day Germany attacked and attempted to destroy it. Our people at home, and our Government here, and our Army on European and African fronts are today thinking of you and your great land and going with you with the same loyalty and devotion you thought of us in 1938.

"This war is for freedom of your great republic in North America and our small Central European Republic. We again are united in a common life and death struggle for the same ideals. Moral and material possessions, the same free future of our two nations. I am happy that our two nations are again on the same side of the front of freedom, truth and the ideal of true humanity. I am certain this common war will also end by our glorious common victory."

Return to Prague in 1942

In a recent address at the opening of the Czechoslovak State Council, President Beneš anticipated that the Nazi military power would be smashed by a mighty Allied offensive. The Czechoslovak Government, he said, is "fully preparing itself to return to Prague before the end of 1942."

He pointed to the reign of terror of the Nazi Commissioner Reinhard Heydrich in Czechoslovakia as indicating that the Germans already know they had lost the war. He added that Hitler was preparing a peace move in hope of withdrawing from the west and being allowed to keep western Poland and Czechoslovakia, maintaining hegemony in Europe.

"But our people will never be reconciled," Dr. Beneš declared. "Those guilty of betraying Czechoslovakia, of inflicting sufferings on the Czechoslovak people will be punished unmercifully. They include relatively few Czechs, some Slovaks and many Germans, but all tormentors will be punished alike."

Dr. Beneš asserted that Czechoslovakia's restoration would be impossible without a realization by the Czechs and Slovaks that the states must be impregnated with the ideas and convictions of democracy. "Neither among the political leaders nor the bureaucrats nor the Army must there be any place for any kind of Fascism, anti-Semitism, Führerism and all of those stupid appendices of Nazi ideology," he stated. "In this no compromise is possible with us."

Erna Plachte

Dr. Eduard Beneš

President of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile with headquarters in London.

Czechs 'Realists'

Wide World—Associated Press

PRAGUE, Dec. 10—A curtain of silence has fallen on the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Gestapo Leader Heydrich's summary executions of rebels have had their effect; the Czech people have relapsed into silence so far as discussion of their political status is concerned.

Here's a sign which caught my eye in a restaurant in the small town of Caslaw where a party of foreign correspondents stopped:

"Political discussions are forbidden by police."

Those few words speak volumes.

The Czechs have been demilitarized and stripped of the right to conduct any foreign policy whatever. They seem to have settled down to attending their business and fitting themselves into Germany's wartime economy.

As in the Reich, everything is rationed, and every Czech has his food, textile, gasoline, soap and other ration cards. German ration cards are accepted in hotels and restaurants here, but not in the stores.

German money circulates freely at a rate of 10 Czech crowns to one reichsmark (40 cents).

Here Jews wear the star of David with the word "Jude."

Occasionally, before Czech barracks—and they're few and far between—one sees a soldier on guard. But he's armed.

The Czechs are polite to the Germans, and the people as a whole seem to accept German rule as inevitable and try to make the best of it.

During a day and half in the Protectorate I often heard this expression:

"We are realists and don't propose to run our heads against the walls."

Pledge of Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—Czechoslovaks in the United States have pledged "everything they have" to the joint American and Czech cause.

In a message to President Roosevelt, the Czechoslovak National Council of America, which has its headquarters here, telegraphed the White House:

"Today in the crucial moment of our country we are rejoicing again that we have an enlightened, far-seeing and democratic leader who has saved America from humiliation and disaster. This feeling leaves us to reiterate most emphatically our loyalty and devotion to the cause you have defended so nobly and effectively. We shudder when we think what would have happened had we not had you and your able Cabinet in this world crisis.

"We regret, too, that America was deaf in 1937 when you sounded the first warning against international gangsters, for, while it is a Japanese hand that attacked the United States, that hand is guided by Hitler and his associates in crime. How eminently right you have been and how wrong those who opposed your foreign policy.

"It was Providence that made you our President. History will record you as the savior of the American cause, which is the cause of a happier and better world. We admire and thank you. We pledge everything we have and are to the service of our country."

Prince of Wales, Repulse Lost Off Malaya

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Dec. 10

Britain's most disastrous single naval defeat was dealt by the Japanese in the sinking of the 35,000-ton Far Eastern Fleet flagship Prince of Wales, and the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya. The Japanese claimed that bombing planes were responsible for the sinkings.

A raging sea battle between the fleets of Japan and the United States off Manila—where the Japanese were apparently attempting invasion of the Philippines via Luzon—was reported by German dispatches.

Loss of the two British warships was announced by the Admiralty in London without word of how they were sent to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean or of the fate of their crews, together more than 3,000 men.

Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister in the Far East, announced in a radiocast from Singapore today that there had been considerable casualties.

If aircraft did the sinking, it would be the first known sinking of any warship of the size either of the Prince of Wales or the Repulse by aerial bombardment.

Claiming that Japan was now in a position to exert naval supremacy over the Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic Oceans, spokesmen in Tokyo hailed sinking of the British warships as indicating that the British Far Eastern fleet had been "obliterated." Losses incurred by the United States in the initial Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor were hailed in Tokyo as reversing the hitherto existing 5-5-3 naval ratio which favored the United States and Britain over Japan.

Berlin dispatches said the British battleship King George—of the same class as the Prince of Wales—was also sunk by the Japanese, but there was no confirmation of this report.

Japan admitted loss of two troop transport ships and two others damaged.

Eastern Flagship

The Prince of Wales, only recently dispatched to the Pacific, was the flagship of the fleet Britain had massed and organized to defend the Empire in the Far East.

The warships went down in one of the British Navy's blackest days "whilst carrying out operations against the Japanese attack on Malaya," the Admiralty said.

The Prince of Wales was flying the flag of Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, commander of the British Fleet in Eastern waters.

Admiral Phillips' appointment as successor to Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton provides the remarkable precedent of a flag officer becoming Commander in Chief without having been second in command of a fleet or in charge of a secondary squadron. His only previous high command afloat was Commodore of destroyers in the Home Fleet in 1938-39 during which he became Rear Admiral.

Since last June, he has been Vice Chief of the Naval Staff at the Admiralty. Less than three years ago, he was five grades down the list as Commodore, and now he holds a second grade acting rank—virtually second in command of the navy. He is the youngest naval Commander in Chief since Lord Beatty.

The Prince of Wales was one of the vessels which hunted down the Bismarck in the Royal Navy's quick revenge for the loss of the Hood.

Repulse Sank Instantly

The Atlantic Charter was drawn up aboard her in August by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

She arrived in Singapore last week as the flagship of Admiral Phillips, newly-appointed commander of the newly established Eastern Fleet, proudly leading a flotilla to reinforce the British Navy in face of the Japanese threat which turned into war.

The British announcement came a short time after Japanese Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo had radiocast a communiqué announcing the two vessels had been sunk by Japanese bombers this afternoon, Tokyo time, off the coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Nazi 'Chute Spy Executed

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—A German spy was executed this morning at Wandsworth Prison, the Home Office announced today.

An authoritative statement said the prisoner, Karel Richard Richter, a Sudeten German, parachuted to a landing in England near the Hertfordshire village of London Colney on the night of May 13.

He hid in a wood for nearly two days, it said, and "20 minutes after he emerged from his hiding place he was in the hands of the police."

This speedy capture, the statement added, came about because a lost truck driver on Richter's emergence from the wood shouted at him for directions.

A police constable then appeared and the truck driver, in a casual remark, spoke "about an unhelpful stranger who was then only a dozen yards away."

The policeman immediately followed Richter, questioned him and, unsatisfied with the answers, took him to the nearest police station, where there was further questioning and a search.

"There was found on him several hundred pounds of money in British and United States currency," the statement added. "He also had a map of the eastern counties and a pocket compass. He was wearing a civilian suit, three pairs of woolen pants and two pairs of socks."

The police in a search of the neighborhood of the wood found a carefully concealed camouflaged parachute harness, a German crash helmet bearing the swastika design, a flying suit, a fully-loaded automatic, a trowel, a parcel of food, and a portable wireless transmitting set capable of sending messages to the Continent.

Dartmouth '42 Men Sure of Degrees

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 10 (AP)—Special arrangements for granting bachelor degrees to any Dartmouth College senior ordered to report for military or naval service before the end of the college year were announced today by President Ernest Martin Hopkins.

Seniors may qualify for their degrees by passing special examinations in first-semester courses and in their major field. Any student ordered to active duty before the end of the present semester will receive course credits by devoting the Christmas recess to studies and by passing special examinations.

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Text of the President's Warning to Nation in Radiocast of Long, Hard War Ahead

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address last night is:

The sudden criminal attacks perpetrated by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax of a decade of international immorality.

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States of America. The Japanese have treacherously violated the long-standing peace between us. Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action. American ships have been sunk, American airplanes have been destroyed.

The Congress and the people of the United States have accepted that challenge.

Together with other free peoples, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assult.

I have prepared the full record of our past relations with Japan, and it will be submitted to the Congress. It begins with the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan 88 years ago. It ends with the visit of two Japanese emissaries to the Secretary of State last Sunday, an hour after Japanese forces had loosed their bombs and machine guns against our flag, our forces and our citizens.

I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans today or a thousands years hence, need feel anything but pride in our patience and our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to suppress a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military dictators of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

The course that Japan has followed for the past 10 years in Asia has paralleled the course of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and Africa. Today, it has become far more than a parallel. It is collaboration so well calculated that all the continents of the world, and all the oceans, are now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic battlefield.

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchukuo—without warning.

In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia—without warning.

In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria—without warning.

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia—without warning.

Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland—without warning.

In 1940, Hitler invaded Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg—without warning.

In 1940, Italy attacked France and later Greece—without warning.

In 1941, the Axis powers attacked Yugoslavia and Greece and they dominated the Balkans—without warning.

In 1941, Hitler invaded Russia—without warning.

And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand—and the United States—without warning.

It is all of one pattern.

Everyone Must Share Burden

We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history. We must share together the bad news and the good news, the defeats and the victories—the changing fortunes of war.

So far, the news has all been bad. We have suffered a serious setback in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines, which include the brave people of that Commonwealth, are taking punishment, but are defending themselves vigorously. The reports from Guam and Wake and Midway Islands are still confused, but we must be prepared for the announcement that all these three outposts have been seized.

The casualty lists of these first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible.

This Government will put its trust in the statmina of the American people, and will give the facts to the public as soon as two conditions have been fulfilled; first, that the information has been definitely and officially confirmed; and, second, that the release of the information at the time it is received will not prove valuable to the enemy directly or indirectly.

Most earnestly I urge my countrymen to reject all rumors. These ugly little hints of complete disaster fly thick and fast in wartime. They have to be examined and appraised.

As an example, I can tell you frankly that until further surveys are made, I have not sufficient information to state the exact damage which has been done to our naval vessels at Pearl Harbor. Admittedly the damage is serious. But no one can say how serious until we know how much of this damage can be repaired and how quickly the necessary repairs can be made.

I cite as another example a statement made on Sunday night that a Japanese carrier had been located and sunk off the Canal Zone. And when you hear statements that are attributed to what they call "an authoritative source," you can be reasonably sure that under these war circumstances the "authoritative source" was not any person in authority.

Beware Enemy Claims

Many rumors and reports which we now hear originate with enemy sources. For instance, today the Japanese are claiming that as a result of their one action against Hawaii they have gained naval supremacy in the Pacific. This is an old trick of propaganda which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis. The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to goad us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain.

Our Government will not be caught in this obvious trap—and neither will our people.

It must be remembered by each and every one of us that our free and rapid communication must be greatly restricted in wartime. It is not possible to receive full, speedy, accurate reports from distant areas of combat. This is particularly true where naval operations are concerned. For in these days of the marvels of radio it is often impossible for the commanders of various units to report their activities by radio, for the very simple reason that this information would become available to the enemy, and would disclose their position and their plan of defense or attack.

Of necessity there will be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations but we will not hide facts from the country if we know the facts and if the enemy will not be aided by their disclosure.

To all newspapers and radio stations—all those who reach the eyes and ears of the American people—I say this: You have a most grave responsibility to the nation now and for the duration of this war.

If you feel that your Government is not disclosing enough of the truth, you have every right to say so. But—in the absence of all the facts, as revealed by official sources—you have no right to deal out unconfirmed reports in such a way as to make people believe they are gospel truth.

Every citizen, in every walk of life, shares this same responsibility. The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our country.

Long and Hard War Ahead

Now a word about the recent past—and the future. A year and a half has elapsed since the fall of France, when the whole world first realized the mechanized might which the Axis nations had been building for so many years. America has used that year and a half to great advantage. Knowing that the attack might reach us in all too short a time, we immediately began greatly to increase our industrial strength and our capacity to meet the demands of modern warfare.

Precious months were gained by sending vast quantities of our war material to the nations of the world still able to resist Axis aggression. Our policy rested on the fundamental truth that the defense of any country resisting Hitler or Japan was in the long run the defense of our own country. That policy has been justified. It has given us time, invaluable time, to build our American assembly lines of production.

Assembly lines are now in operation. Others are being rushed to completion. A steady stream of tanks and planes, of guns and ships, of shells and equipment—that is what these 18 months have given us.

But it is all only a beginning of what has to be done. We must be set to face a long war against crafty and powerful bandits. The attack at Pearl Harbor can be repeated at ony one of many points in both oceans and along both our coast lines and against all the rest of the hemisphere.

It will not only be a long war, it will be a hard war. That is the basis on which we now lay all our plans. That is, the yardstick by which we measure what we shall need and demand; money, materials, doubled and quadrupled production — ever-increasing. The production must be not only for our own Army and Navy and Air Forces. It must reinforce the other armies and navies and air forces fighting the Nazis and the war lords of Japan throughout the Americas and the world.

I have been working today on the subject of production. Your Government has decided on two broad policies.

The first is to speed up all existing production by working on a seven-day week basis in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials.

The second policy, now being put in form, is to rush additions to the capacity of production by building more new plants, by adding to old plants, and by using the many smaller plants for war needs.

Continuous Sacrifice Needed

Over the hard road of the past months, we have at times met obstacles and difficulties, divisions and disputes, indifference and callousness. That is now all past—and, I am sure, forgotten.

The fact is that the country now has an organization in Washington built around men and women who are recognized experts in their own fields. I think the country knows that the people who are actually responsible in each and every one of these many fields are pulling together with a teamwork that has never before been excelled.

On the road ahead there lies hard work — gruelling work — day and night, every hour and every minute.

I was about to add that ahead there lies sacrifice for all of us.

But it is not correct to use that word. The United States does not consider it a sacrifice to do all one can, to give one's best to our nation, when the nation is fighting for its existence and its future life.

It is not a sacrifice for any man, old or young, to be in the Army or the Navy of the United States. Rather it is a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice for the industrialist or the wage-earner, the farmer or the shopkeeper, the trainman or the doctor, to pay more taxes, to buy more bonds, to forego extra profits, to work longer or harder at the task for which he is best fitted. Rather it is a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice to do without many things to which we are accustomed if the national defense calls for doing without.

A review this morning leads me to the conclusion that at present we shall not have to curtail the normal articles of food. There is enough food for all of us and enough left over to send to those who are fighting on the same side with us.

There will be a clear and definite shortage of metals of many kinds for civilian use, for the very good reason that in our increased program we shall need for war purposes more than half of that portion of the principal metals which during the past year have gone into articles for civilian use. We shall have to give up many things entirely.

I am sure that the people in every part of the nation are prepared in their individual living to win this war. I am sure they will cheerfully help to pay a large part of its financial cost while it goes on. I am sure they will cheerfully give up those material things they are asked to give up.

I am sure that they will retain all those great spiritual things without which we cannot win through.

I repeat that the United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international brutality, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken.

In my message to the Congress Monday I said that we "will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again." In order to achieve that certainty, we must begin the great task that is before us by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

In these past few years—and, most violently, in the past few days—we have learned a terrible lesson.

It is our obligation to our dead—it is our sacred obligation to their children and our children—that we must never forget what we have learned.

And what we all have learned is this:

There is no such thing as security for any nation—or any individual—in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism.

There is no such thing as impregnable defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning.

We have learned that our ocean-girt hemisphere is not immune from severe attack — that we can not measure out safety in terms of miles on any map.

We may acknowledge that our enemies have performed a brilliant feat of deception, perfectly timed and executed with great skill. It was a thoroughly dishonorable deed, but we must face the fact that modern warfare as conducted in the Nazi manner is a dirty business. We don't like it—we didn't want to get in it—but we are in it and we're going to fight it with everything we've got.

I do not think any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes.

Your Government knows that for weeks Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan did not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came. She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive the complete and perpetual control of the whole of the Pacific area —and that means not only the Far East, not only all of the islands in the Pacific, but also a stranglehold on the West Coast of North, Central, and South America.

We also know that Germany and Japan are conducting their military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan. That plan considers all peoples and nations which are not helping the Axis powers as common enemies of each and every one of the Axis powers.

That is their simple and obvious grand strategy. That is why the American people must realize that it can be matched only with similar grand strategy. We must realize for example that Japanese successes against the United States in the Pacific are helpful to German operations in Libya; that any German success against the Caucasus is inevitably an assistance to Japan in her operations against the Dutch East Indies; that a German attack against Algiers or Morocco opens the way to a German attack against South America.

On the other side of the picture, we must learn to know that guerilla warfare against the Germans in Serbia helps us; that a successful Russian offensive against the Germans helps us; and that British successes on land or sea in any part of the world strengthen our hands.

Remember always that Germany and Italy, regardless of any formal declaration of war, consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain and Russia. And Germany puts all the other republics of the Americas into the category of enemies. The people of the hemisphere can be honored by that.

The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are builders.

We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this nation, and all that this nation represents, will be safe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

And in the dark hours of this day—and through dark days that may be yet to come—we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. For, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well—our hope and their hope for liberty under God.

'Reject All Rumors' About War Operations

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 10

President Roosevelt called on Americans today to "reject all rumors" about war operations.

"These ugly little hints of complete disaster fly thick and fast in wartime," he cautioned the Nation in his radiocast last night. "They have to be examined and appraised."

He said "fantastic claims" are made by the enemy to spread confusion and attempt to draw out military information.

"Of necessity," said the President, "there will be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations but we will not hide facts from the country if we know the facts and if the enemy will not be aided by their disclosure."

Giant Ready for the Army

Wide World

How a Modern Land Battlewagon Looks

The new 60-ton tank built for the United States Army displayed to the public for the first time at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Eddystone, Pa., where it was manufactured. The tank, to be followed by others, is the heaviest made for the Army in this country.

Bombers Pound Manila Area, Luzon Attack Fiercely Fought

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 10 (AP)—Two waves of Japanese bombers raided Manila and its suburbs this afternoon, hitting hard around military centers including Nichols Air Field, Fort William McKinley and the Nielson Airport districts.

Japanese troops landed in northern Luzon today, the first full-fledged landing on American soil since the War of 1812, after American warplanes sank one transport and damaged at least two more of the attacking force.

American and Filipino troops went into action immediately against the invaders.

The United States Army headquarters announced that the enemy was "in heavy force off the northern coast of Luzon, extending from Vigan to Aparri," and had landed at Aparri and perhaps at several contiguous points.

Six Japanese transports escorted by "large Japanese naval elements" were engaged in landing operations off Vigan about 7:30 a. m., the communiqué said. Three were hit, one capsized, and bombs hit close to three others. (Japanese headquarters admitted two transports were sunk and two were damaged but declared there was no loss of life aboard them.)

The landing at Aparri, which is 400 miles north of Manila, was under cover of a heavy, nightlong air bombardment.

[A War Department communiqué issued in Washington reported "defeat of a hostile attack against the west coast of Luzon between San Fernando and Vigan," apparently a different operation than the landing at Aparri recorded in the Manila communiqué. It was not indicated which action was the earlier.

[The two announcements indicate the Japanese attempted landings along a 200-mile length of coast. San Fernando is 150 miles north and west of Manila. Vigan is 75 miles north of Fernando. From Vigan the coast runs north 75 miles and thence west about the same distance to Aparri, which is just west of the central point of the northern coast.]

The text of the Department's communiqué:

"Information received last night from the commanding general, Far Eastern Command, reveals the defeat of a hostile attack against the west coast of Luzon between San Fernando and Vigan. Our first bombing attacks on six transports at Vigan resulted in direct hits on three hostile ships and damage to the remaining three, one ship capsizing and sinking immediately.

"The Navy Air Force participated in the attack in close co-operation with the Army. No operations have as yet materialized in the southern islands."

The nature of the fighting at the points of landing can not be disclosed.

There was intense excitement but no panic in Manila. Many rushed to leave the city but conveyances were hard to find. No taxis were running, and most of the two-wheeled, horse-drawn calesas were engaged. Business continued normal.

College Reviews Problems of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo.—A course in national, international, and post-war problems is being offered this year at the University of Colorado to enable students to better understand current social question in the world crisis. Eleven faculty members in the departments of Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, and Sociology are giving the lectures. Students, more than 80 are enrolled in the course, from freshmen to seniors, are required to do extensive reading to supplement the weekly lectures.

National problems considered are: civil liberties, the American constitutional system, the capitalistic system of production, economics of war, sociology of war, labor, propaganda, the effects of war upon social co-operation, war finance, and consumer problems.

Lectures on international relations with the Far East, with Latin America, and with Europe open the series on international problems. These are to be followed by discussion of foreign trade, sociology of fascism, economics of fascism, communism, war aims, labor and the international scene, and race problems.

Looking forward to postwar problems, the staff will lecture on possible peace settlements, world organization, postwar finance, post-war depressions, populations problems, youth problems, world trade and currency, social security, war and cultural change, and the shape of things to come.

Housewives Penalized For Rubbish Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Refusal of Petersburg, Va., and Frederick, Md., housewives to separate burnable and nonburnable refuse has resulted in presentation of tickets similar to those proffered to traffic officers to offending motorists.

In Petersburg, tagged offenders are required to pay a $1 fine at police headquarters within 24 hours or become subject to summons, the Council of State Governments reported.

In Frederick, failure of housewives to separate refuse is penalized by sanitation authorities refusing to haul away the garbage.

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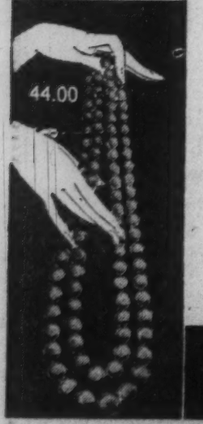

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Japan Shakes World Balance of Power; Policy of Britain and U. S. at Stake

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's challenge to the armed forces of Britain and the United States promises to have effects out of all proportion to the size and influence of the Japanese Empire—effects that are likely to reach far beyond the hostilities now in progress.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that Japan's action has delivered the final blow to the old order and made certain that there must be a new.

The decision of the Nipponese militarists has compelled—as none of the cataclysmic events of the World War was able to do—both Britain and America to reconstruct their whole position in world affairs.

It may be too soon to estimate precisely how this shock of war will affect the United States. But it is already apparent that the realization of totally unexpected dangers is ending the dread of entangling alliances. A nation that is attacked by dangerous foes has no craving for solitude in its predicament.

Isolationism, long woven into the very fiber of American idealism, must now, as President Roosevelt indicated in his broadcast speech last night, go from America. It is unlikely to return. In its place we may expect to see at no distant time a totally new national tradition.

Balance of Power

But it is the overthrow of the more conventionally imperialistic policy of Britain that will have the most potent effect upon the world trouble centers and that must be examined in some detail to see what the effect is likely to be on history of the immediate future. This policy, though it has had different names at different times, has always been some form of balance of power.

It has been maintained by the conservative elements who, steeped in Prime Minister Joseph Chamberlain's gospel of "think imperially" carried it up to the premiership of Neville Chamberlain, Joseph's son, in much the same way as it had been conducted since Tudor times. It remained the foundation of Britain's policy unchallenged until the appearance of the League Covenant which set Liberal and Labor elements trying, with scant success, to shift the basis of security from balance of power to some form of world government.

It is not at first obvious why such a rooted tradition should disintegrate under pressure of attack from a nation like Japan. Britain had not always tried for the same balance. When Russia, by the treaty of San Stefano in 1878, threatened to increase its hold on the Balkans bringing it close to Constantinople, Britain joined Germany in blocking the move. When Germany began warring over the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railway in 1914, Britain joined with Russia to block the move. Despite reshufflings, however, the principle of the balance remained.

But the position of Japan was peculiar. Ever since Lord Salisbury in 1902 had dignified this obscure oriental island kingdom with a treaty virtually guaranteeing it a free hand in the Far East, British imperialists have looked upon the Japanese not only to safeguard their Far Eastern possessions, but more especially to preserve the general balance by serving as a check on Russia who whether friendly or otherwise, whether Czarist or Stalinist, was so huge and so eager for a warm water port around the East Mediterranean, that it seemed to call for a controlling hand at its back door in the Far East.

Today Russia is the ally; Japan the enemy, with Tokyo's policy expanding far beyond its early role of obliging and zealous collaborator. Japan had already proved its value by helping pull the westeners out of the Boxer trouble in China and the British have since looked upon it as a key to the balance structure.

If Japan were to develop ambitions, however, they were not likely to be held in check either by the British, or by the French, who also needed Japan's co-operation for maintaining the security of their empire in Indo-China.

The French, since their 1907 agreement with Japan, have outdone the British in backing Japan's claims to race equality in the Covenant, in condoning the invasion of Manchuria, in moderating the terms of the Lytton report on the invasion, in joining Japan's attack on the Washington naval ratio system and today in giving Japanese troops access to Indo-China.

Freedom in Far East

The British treaty, however, much to America's alarm, virtually guaranteed Japan freedom from British interference in any adventures against China or Russia. At the Washington disarmament conference in 1921, Justice Hughes insisted on ending the Anglo-Japanese treaty, and got his way when Arthur Balfour, Britain's chief representative, proposed changing the treaty into a four-power instrument embracing Britain, Japan, the United States, and France.

The move, however, pulled seriously away from Britain's original intention of Anglo-Japanese collaboration, and only the prospect that the League of Nations might gradually acquire more power induced the British delegates to consent.

The Japanese, beginning to feel their imperialist feet, were nettled at this course of events and British Conservative policy almost ever since has been designed to keep Tokyo friendly and prevent its swing over into a hostile camp.

In 1931, when Japan capitalized on all its guarantees to invade China, Sir John Simon, as spokesman for British imperialism, declared that Britain could not count on effective aid from the United States. Russia alone would benefit, he said, if Japan were destroyed. So Japan, with Britain's blessing, walked into China and out of the League. Japan was thus able to discover that marauding on a large scale was a profitable investment that brought no immediate punishment in its trail.

Unhappily the solicitude of British imperialists for Japan's freedom of action brought next to no returns in Nipponese co-operation. One mission after another went out to try to bring Tokyo into some kind of stable arrangement. Lord Barnby went in 1934 for the Federation of British Industries and returned home empty-handed. The next year Sir Frederick Leith-Ross went with offers of a joint loan to China, without avail. Sir Samuel Hoare then evolved a scheme for trade deals and naval parity.

But Japan intimated that it considered Britain's star in the Pacific to be on the decline and in 1936 signed the anti-Comintern Pact with Hitler, soon after setting out upon the full invasion of China.

As recently as July, 1940, the present Churchill Government made a further attempt at appeasement by closing the Burma Road to Chinese supplies, with equally scant results.

The insistence with which British statesmen have striven to keep on the right side of Japan is a measure of Britain's need for an ally in the Far East in order to effect a secure balance of powers. Without Japan's collaboration, Britain's hold in the Far East is left up in the air, without adequate support.

Basis of New Order

The question, however, that Britain and the United States may be expected to have to decide between them is whether any form of the balance system will be valid for the new order—whether in future it will be desirable for any power to keep weaker nations on the string merely for purposes of international balance.

It was this process that first opened the way for an aggressive policy, not only in Japan, but also in Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. In each case the needs of balancing up have caused imperialists to overlook initial lawless moves that have led to the appalling conditions that now face the world.

The question before Britain and America today, therefore, when it comes to an outlook for the future and a new set of traditions, is whether there may be some better guarantee for security than to have the Japanese and Germans faithfully performing some allotted function.

The answer, as the more liberal elements in Britain have been urging since the last war, appears to lie in some form of universal guarantee—some centralized control that will rule out purely national aspirations and compel all nations to conform to a plan worked out and guaranteed by a world authority. Assuming that Britain, Russia, and America will eventually emerge victorious from their present ordeal, it will rest with them to join in setting up such a body before imperialistic cares raise their head again to obscure the new principle of Government.

Powerful Navy Held Peacetime Necessity

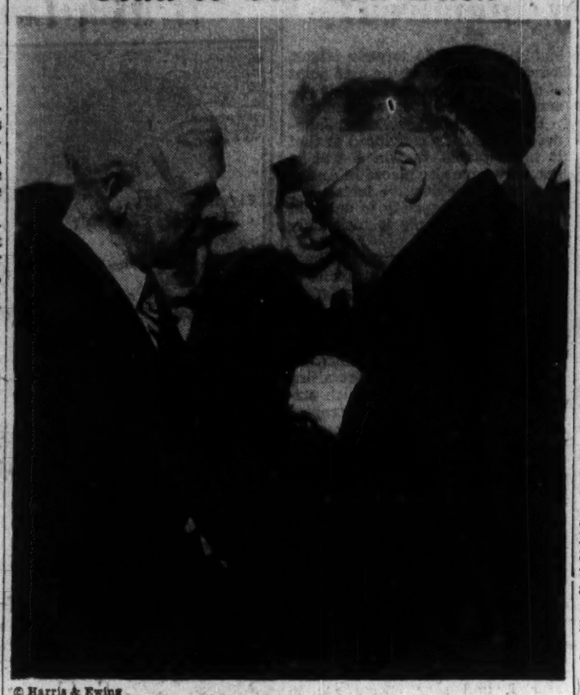
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

It would be folly after this war is over to allow the Empire's naval forces to be whittled down as they were after the 1914-18 conflict, members of the Empire Club here were warned by Vice-Admiral Alfred E. Evans, now in Ottawa as head of the British Admiralty Technical Mission.

Experience has shown plainly, and not for the first time, that an adequate first line of defense cannot be hastily improvised either in regard to ships or men—it takes a year to build even a small ship, and it takes nearly four years to train an able seaman, he pointed out.

'Glad to See You Back'



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Maxim Litvinoff Returns to Washington

George T. Summerlin, Chief of the Division of Protocol of the Department, was the first to greet the Soviet Ambassador upon his arrival at the National Airport. The Ambassador and Mrs. Litvinoff flew nearly three fourths of the way around the world in their trip to the United States.

U. S. Greets Litvinoff as Friend of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—The presence in Washington of Maxim Litvinoff, as Russia's new Ambassador fulfills a prophetic invitation extended to him by President Roosevelt when he first visited the American Capital in 1933: "I trust that someday I shall again have the pleasure of welcoming you to America. . . ."

In selecting their wartime Ambassador to the United States, the Soviets could scarcely have made a happier choice than the pudgy little man whose long record in international affairs has identified him with the cause of collective security and resistance to aggression. At the same time much of the personal popularity he acquired during the early honeymoon period of American-Soviet rapprochement has survived the intervening coolness.

A veteran Russian revolutionary and former close associate of V. I. Lenin, Mr. Litvinoff's career as a Soviet diplomat directly mirrors the entire history of the revolutionary regime's foreign relations. He received his first diplomatic appointment as Ambassador to Britain on the very morrow of the October, 1917, coup d'etat. But at that time the outside world would have no dealings with the new government and the British instead of recognizing Mr. Litvinoff, jailed him. He was exchanged soon afterward for Bruce Lockhart whom the Russians had arrested.

Undaunted by Slights

Lenin then appointed Mr. Litvinoff Ambassador to Washington, but the American Government then refused even to grant him a visa to enter the country—he has waited 22 years to present his credentials. But they have been anything but idle years. By his tireless activity in the halls of various international conferences and later in the League of Nations, undaunted by slights, snubs and freezes, he gradually secured recognition of the Soviet Government by country after country and restored Russia to her position as a world power.

His career was no path of roses, successes were often followed by setbacks, as happened in the cases of his two crowning triumphs—American recognition and admission to the League of Nations, which immediately thereafter proved its powerlessness as an instrument of peace in the Ethiopian war.

That began the policy of appeasement which led the democracies and with them the cause of collective security from setback to setback—Ethiopia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, those tragic milestones in European history, were also milestones in Mr. Litvinoff's career.

Defeat at Munich

His most bitter defeat when everything he had achieved in two tireless decades seemed to collapse, was the Munich agreement. The western powers slammed the door in Russia's face, and Germany very nearly succeeded in her intent to draw France and Britain into a four-power anti-Russian alliance.

Thereafter Mr. Litvinoff with his policies entered a period of eclipse. The Kremlin dropped him as pilot of their foreign policy and went in for its fling of diplomatic intrigue. During the lean years of the Nazi-Soviet pact, Mr. Litvinoff was relegated to a back seat in the Soviet one-party Parliament.

His fortunes reached their lowest ebb in February, 1941, when he was dropped from the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a body of which he had been a charter member. But night was darkest before dawn, and the treacherous German attack both vindicated his policy and restored him to prominence.

A Personal Triumph

Aside from its political significance, his present appointment is for Mr. Litvinoff a tremendous personal triumph.

The role of hostess in the Soviet Embassy in Washington is an equal triumph in its way for Mr. Litvinoff's English-born wife, better known by her maiden and pen name of Ivy Low. A woman of culture and background—her father, the late Sir Walter Low, was a well-known scholar, her mother a novelist and critic, and she is related to many of the best English county families—Mme. Litvinoff is a literary figure in her own right, having written several novels and made numerous translations of Russian works.

In the Soviet Union she is best known for her successful crusading to place the English language on Russian school curriculums, and for her advocacy of the "Basic English" method.

Italy Lists 2,708 November Casualties

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP)—Italian Army, Navy and Air Force casualties in November totaled 2,708 in all fronts in November, an official announcement claimed last night.

These were given as 866 killed, 946 wounded and 896 missing, divided as follows:

Army: 345 killed, 254 wounded and 273 missing in North Africa; 160 killed 379 wounded and 27 missing in Russia; and 215 fatalities from wounds sustained in Greece and Yugoslavia.

Navy: 89 killed, 178 wounded, 539 missing.

Air Force: 57 killed, 62 wounded, 59 missing.

Chicago Now United Against Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The launching of hostilities by Japan has wiped out here, in the center of American isolationism, all sense of division over national policy. No tone of reservation on any point marred statements by former isolationist elements pledging full support to the Administration in this war effort.

The differences on specific New Deal policy, some believe, may lie dormant, while some hold that they will be wiped out by the impact of the realities of this new development.

The isolationist Chicago Tribune in a page one editorial Monday said:

"War has been forced on America by an insane clique of Japanese militarists who apparently see the desperate conflict into which they have led their country as the only thing that can prolong their power.

"Thus the thing that we all feared, that so many of us have worked with all our hearts to avert, has happened. That is all that counts. It has happened. America faces war thru no volition of any American.

"Recriminations are useless and we doubt that they will be indulged in. Certainly not by us. All that matters today is that we are in the war and the nation must face that simple fact. All of us, from this day forth, have only one task. That is to strike with all our might to protect and preserve the American freedom that we all hold dear."

The America First Committee, through its national chairman, Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, said:

"Today the military forces of Japan have without warning attacked this nation and the Japanese Government has formally declared war upon us. This must be followed by a similar declaration on the part of the United States and by all out hostilities.

"The America First Committee urges all those who have subscribed to its principles to give their support to the war effort of this country until the conflict with Japan is brought to a successful conclusion. In this war the America First Committee pledges its aid to the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States."

Mrs. Janet Ayer Fairbank, America First Vice-President, personally urged united effort to insure success in this new war. Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, chairman of the Chicago chapter, declared: "Speaking as an individual I believe that the time has arrived for patriotic Americans to quit arguing over foreign policy and rally behind our Government until the war is won."

Gov. Dwight W. Green, of Illinois, a Republican, joined Democratic Mayor Edward W. Kelly of Chicago in throwing into motion State and local defense machinery, and pleaded for full support to the Federal Government.

Something of the state of public morale may be seen in the case of Private John M. Landers, of Corpus Christi, Texas. Private Landers surrendered to police last night. He said he had deserted the Army some two weeks ago from Camp Hulen, Texas.

"But things are different now," he said. "I want to go back and do my part."

There are reported to be some 800 Japanese here, few of them native born. These are here in the country on special permits, and though no arrests have been made at this writing, all are under close surveillance. Some 20 Japanese restaurants and business establishments have been closed, many of them well-known to Chicagoans and others looking for good Japanese food. Smiling acceptance of the situation is the only reaction so far from the Japanese themselves.

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Sea Power Balance Seriously Impaired?

Continued from Page 1

the Pacific prior to the attack or two or three less than the probable Japanese strength, a Japanese advantage in this category which has probably been considerably increased.

There is a persistent rumor that the German super-battleship Tirpitz, sister ship of the Bismarck, has managed to reach Far Eastern waters. If this report is true, it is very probable that the North Carolina and Washington have gone to the Pacific.

The Japanese airplane carriers are reported to have less plane capacity than similar United States vessels, but judging from the havoc wrought by carrier-launched Japanese planes, the number carried has proved sufficient.

Navy's Greatest Tragedy

It will probably be close to mid-year before the American Navy can be strengthened by new launchings that will in any way compensate for what are believed to be the losses from what well may be the greatest tragedy the American Navy has ever suffered. Meanwhile Japan is building too.

Also must we sharply revise the misconceptions of democratic strategy which resulted in so great an underestimation of the role the airplane was destined to play in naval warfare.

If reports are accurate that some of the Japanese air attacks have been on a "suicide" basis, it may explain the long range at which the fight has been carried on. The Anglo-Saxon air strategy has been based on the assumption that a plane must fly to its objective and back. The Japanese and the Axis have apparently been willing to risk large numbers of planes—sent to an objective at almost total range—with only the remotest chance for their crew after the objective has been accomplished.

In London it is reported that Japan has developed a far more powerful aerial torpedo than has been used before. At the moment, there is no confirmation of this report. But the sinking of capital ships, which were believed to be highly resistant to torpedo attack, leaves little doubt of the high point of development of the strategic operation of aerial torpedo planes.

But on final balance, if the Japanese have finally convinced us that it takes planes to win a war at sea, they have also plated in American hands the decisive factor. For the American capacity to outbuild the Axis in the air is ultimately certain.

Of recent years Japan has been successful in concealing details of its naval construction program. Any reliable information the Intelligence Service of the United States Navy has managed to obtain has been kept confidential, probably to avoid compromising the source. Consquently such statistics as are generally accepted may or may not be based on authentic data.

A recent recapitulation of Japanese naval strength credited Japan with 12 battleships, two of them being new vessels comparable to the recently completed battleships North Carolina and Washington. At least six other new battleships are supposed to be in various stages of completion, and are reputed to include some very large ships.

Of the 12 battleships in commission, four date back to World War I, and four others are in reality only battle cruisers with all the inherent structural weaknesses of that class of ship as was demonstrated in 1915, and more lately in the case of the Hood.

These ships, the Kongo, Haruna, Kirishima, and Hiyei, were completed between 1913 and 1915, carry eight 14-inch guns, and originally had eight-inch side armor and 26 knots speed.

They have all been completely rebuilt and it may be their armor protection has been increased with a corresponding sacrifice in speed.

Eight Aircraft Carriers

One peculiarity is that the Hiyei was demilitarized in accordance with the provisions of the 1930 London Treaty, as was the United States Ship Wyoming.

This work included the removal of one turret and the side armor. All this material must have been set aside for future use and has no doubt been replaced on board the ship.

In other categories of ships the Japanese are credited with having at least eight aircraft carriers, 46 cruisers, 125 destroyers, 71 submarines, and a swarm of smaller craft.

The total strength of the United States Navy never has been a secret, and was recently announced as consisting of 17 battleships, seven airplane carriers, 190 destroyers, 37 cruisers, 108 submarines, and a great number of auxiliary vessels.

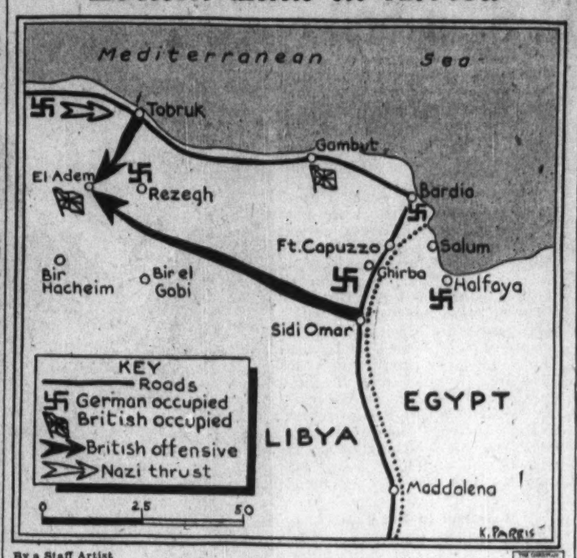
The distribution of these ships is not known, but it is no secret that during the past 12 months the naval force in the Atlantic has been substantially increased, partly by withdrawals from the Pacific and partly throuh newly commissioned vessels being retained in the Atlantic.

From time to time news items have appeared that indicated the presence in the Atlantic of five or six battleships aside from the North Carolina and Washington, which have been engaged in shaking out the kinks that always must be expected to attend the completion of a new type of ship.

Due to Japanese treachery against which the United States forces should have mounted guard, an initial advantage has been attained by Japan, but the war in the Pacific has only begun, and this advantage will soon be lost in the far-flung operations which may be expected to unfold as previously approved war plans begin to be placed in effect.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

British Link in Africa



By a Staff Artist

Imperial Forces United

El Adem where British troops have once again joined hands with the Tobruk garrison in Libya, North Africa.

People of Seattle Defeat Proposed Pinball Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Citizens of this City find that it pays to protest. Twice within the current year civic groups have exercised the fourth freedom under the Bill of Rights and assembled before the City Council and prevented what they saw as legislation subversive to the public welfare.

In June they protested retention of the then Chief of Police. Recently it was a proposed monopoly by pinball machine operators. In both cases they won their points.

The proposal that all pinball operation be placed under a master license was protested by such groups as the Parent-Teachers, the Seattle Council of Churches, the Seattle Municipal League, and Community Clubs, on the ground that it would give pinball machine owners a monopoly over the traffic, thereby giving them entire control of sub-licensing and placing of machines with ample opportunity for racketeering.

Pinball games are illegal in this State and operate only under the scanty tolerance of being games of "skill," the skill, as observed by one protestant, being only a matter of "jiggling" the machine to throw it off-balance. The recent Legislature placed a tax upon the machines of 10 per cent of the gross revenues.

In spite of this tax and a more recent one of 10 per cent levied by the Federal Government and a $25 fine on each machine called for in this city, and in addition to the fact that the "take" must be divided between the restaurant or tavern operator and owners of the machines, pinball flourishes. The recent proposal was to include an extra $15,000 to be paid to the City for the privilege of operating under one master license.

Some idea of the extent of the traffic is learned from the fact that the tax to the State will exceed $1,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year. No figures are available as to what percentage of the high wages being paid defense workers goes into the maw of these machines, but those protesting their use report that young laborers are among the heaviest patrons.

The games, designated at the recent hearing as "kindergarten gambling machines" appear to have a special appeal for the young and Parent-Teacher representatives reported an extreme menace of these games among school children.

British Alert to Nazi Ruse

Continued from Page 1

pockets of unco-ordinated resistance.

It is explained authoritetively that these have been dealt with at leisure in order to save avoidable British casualties and to push on with the Eighth Army's main job.

This is to catch up with the retiring enemy, engage and destroy him before he can fall back upon prepared positions in the west, and profit by both Axis machinations and the time gained already by the determined stand in Eastern Cyrenaica.

While the situation in North Africa shines as the one bright spot on the fronts where the English-speaking forces are in action, it has to be conceded that the Nazi decision to join issue with the British and then retreat instead of retreating straight away has gained them three weeks of valuable time for the furtherance of Axis designs of which there has been such staggering manifestations in the Pacific.

The Japanese role now becomes clear. But what is the next operational move to be expected from the Germans and Italians with such aid as they can compel from the Vichy-governed French and Spaniards?

While the United States is still only squaring up for fight and the Japanese enjoy the advantage of springing a surprise attack, the time is seen here to be specially opportune for Hitler to swing fresh heavy blows if he can at some point that would embarrass Britain's already overtaxed naval resources.

Areas that suggest themselves in this connection are:

The narrows of the Mediterranean where Vichy, France, and Spain have bases with the aid of which the Nazis could well hope to reinforce their North African establishments and exploit French colonial territory, notably Dakar.

The Middle East where Britain's military strength is largely dependent on sea communications.

Britain's supply lines from the United States which the Axis must sever if they are to achieve their declared invasion as a preliminary to starving Britain out.

The coast of Britain where the Germans must effect a landing at some time in order to win the war.

It is noted here that the Spanish Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suñer, has been expressing frank pro-Axis sentiments since the anti-Comintern conference at Berlin and that French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan conferred with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

One thing clear is that Hitler's forces are now moving westward both in North Africa and Russia—either because they have to or because that is the Nazi intention.

The Russians claim to have air superiority on all fronts for the first time—which adds color to the theory that the Luftwaffe is being withdrawn for use in other regions, and to the statement of a Berlin military spokesman that the Germans' large-scale operations in Russia have "finished for the winter."

Such foreshadowing of a swing around of German gun muzzles, coupled with big Japanese successes at sea, raises the question of the Nazis' intention to reopen military operations in Western Europe and North Africa where winter weather would not be the serious obstacle it is in Russia, and where Japanese destruction of British and American ships in the Pacific would be of great assistance in forcing a call upon vessels in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and other waters.

Museum of Modern Art Bound in Defense Tape

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP) — The ultra-modern, largely glass building of the Museum of Modern Art in Fifty-first Street was virtually bound in tape today as a precaution against possible air-raid damage.

Officials of the Museum said the work was done at the request of the air-raid warden in the district as an example of building protection "and not because we are hysterical or frightened." One entire wall of the museum is glass.

Women of World War Are Ready to Go Again

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Women who served abroad in the first World War as nurses and ambulance drivers notified President Roosevelt today that they were ready to go again and go anywhere. They were the 250 members of the New York City unit of the Women's Overseas Service League. The national organization has a membership of 2,100.

Nazis Retreat In Soviet North Under Pressure

Continued from Page 1

from Tikhvin—not voluntarily withdrawn, as the Nazis asserted—in a 10-day battle which cost them 7,000 fatalities.

On the central front, before Moscow, the Russians said Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff's Red armies had killed 1,400 Germans, recaptured seven villages in the Kalinin sector, 95 miles nothwest of the Capital, and wiped out more than 600 Nazis in counter-blows around Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow.

Planning to Dig In

Reports reaching London indicated that the Germans were falling back to new positions as much as 100 miles west of Moscow's defense arc, apparently planning to dig in on a line extending through Rzhev, Vyazma, Mechosk, and Orel.

The Moscow Radio said three German divisions—about 45,000 troops—had been sent into chaotic flight in the battle of Tikhvin.

"The remainder of these divisions have taken on peasant clothing, thrown away their equipment, and are trying to escape through the woods," the radio said. "Our booty is great."

Report of Arrests

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (AP)—Berlin newspapers carried accounts today of the arrest of 40 German and Italian nationals in the United States.

Thus far there have been no reports of arrests of American nationals here.

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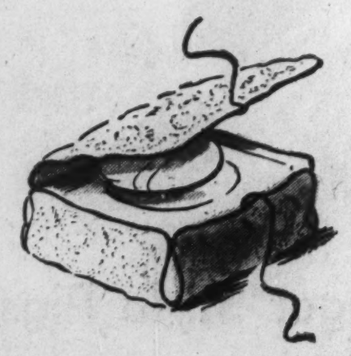
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U. S. Clamps Down Lid on News That Might Help Its Enemies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—The United States is today under a strict wartime news censorship.

The policy of the Government is: Absolute prohibition of military information unless released by the authorities, and complete freedom of criticism and comment.

At his midweek press conference President Roosevelt gave the unqualified assurance that full and frank reports on military and naval operations will be given to the public whenever they meet two conditions.

One condition is that the Government will not confirm or deny or comment on rumors and claims from foreign capitals until the facts are clearly established by American officials. In other words, the Army and Navy will not authorize information until it can be thoroughly checked, however long the delay.

Second, military information will not be given out if there is any doubt that it would give aid and benefit to the enemy. The President said that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will determine what would give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Sifting Pearl Harbor Losses

Specifically, on the losses at Pearl Harbor, Mr. Roosevelt explained that the Government was still in the sifting process and would authorize a statement as soon as it could be assembled accurately.

To give full enforcement of this consorship and thus to guarantee against the disclosure of information of possible value to the Axis the Army and Navy are immediately invoking wartime bans which remain on the statutes from the World War.

The Navy announces that the Espionage Act of 1918, imposing heavy penalties for wilful dissemination of military data will be applied whenever necessary and already the War Department's restrictions on news are being extended.

To achieve a genuine uniformity in applying these consorships—which means censorship of information at its source not censorship of actual dispatches—all news of military operations has until today been canalized through the White House any only Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, has thus far been releasing American war communiques.

Lid on by Army and Navy

The well-staffed press sections of War and Navy are completely uncommunicative. They may do their share of the work in preparing data for the White House but it would be difficult for a correspondent to get even the time of day out of any of the press attaches of either War or Navy.

This means, in effect, that at least for the present the White House is the "G. H. Q."—to use Mr. Early's description—of war operations. While Mr. Early's daily press conferences used to attract eight to 16 newspaper men, depending upon the imminence of big news, they are now attended regularly by 30 to 50 correspondents. Mr. Early confers with Mr. Roosevelt every morning before seeing the press.

After this morning's conference, Mr. Early indicated some return to the release of military news directly by the War and Navy Departments. The War Department issued today a communiqué on the repulse of the Japanese attack on the Philippines. But the White House will continue to keep a close check on developments and there is no doubt that much war news will stem directly from it.

A recapitulation of the different facts of news control emerging since the United States has become a declared belligerent reveals the following:

Army—"On account of the possibility of sabotage," an Army memorandum to the press stated, "information relating to the routes, schedules and destinations of troop movements within or without Continental United States is restricted, except when specifically announced by the War Department."

Military operations affecting units of the Army in Continental United States are directly under the commanders of the four armies. Information for news agencies concerning such operations should be obtained from the public relations officers at the appropriate headquarters.

The Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department will not release reports from the field until they have been cleared through official channels which will necessarily involve some delay.

In addition to the ban on publication of information regarding troop movements, the War Department announced the following other restrictions:

"Information tending to disclose the number of troops, designation of units, and disposition of forces overseas is restricted.

"Information as to movements of transports within or without territorial waters is restricted.

"Casualty lists will, if possible, include home addresses, but will not include designation of units."

The United States Maritime Commission asked the press and radio to withhold all information "concerning the movement, position, cargo, or designation of any merchant vessel in any waters."

Navy—Rear Admiral J. Hepburn, Director of Navy Public Relations, said that the same restrictions which applied under the old voluntary censorship system will apply for the future. The voluntary system, backed up by the 1918 Espionage Act, will continue, he said.

Radio—The Federal Communications Commission announced that authority to order radio stations off the air as a safeguard against possible aerial attack rests with the interceptor commands set up by the Army.

The mechanism for the Army to order stations to ceast broadcasting, so that their beams could not be used as directional targets by enemy aircraft, was set up by the Defense Communications Board.

The Navy has ordered its naval radio stations to suspend broadcast of weather information.

The Navy said it has not asked commercial stations to discontinue weather broadcasts but reports from various parts of the country indicate the orders to naval stations might have been misinterpreted. Some naval commanders apparently were requesting commercial stations to refrain from broadcasting weather information.

Within the next few days, a high Government official said, censorship will be applied to domestic radio broadcasters by an organization that will be headed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. It was understood that Mr. Hoover will serve until a civilian can be appointed to that post.

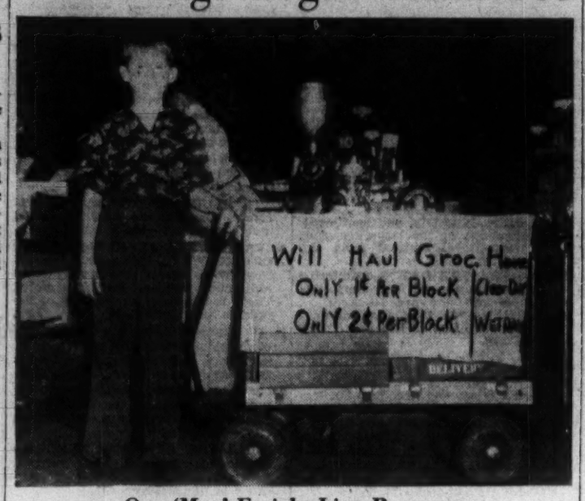
Outgoing Communications—The Government has cut all communication with Japan, Germany, Italy and Finland. Newspaper credentials of all correspondents of these countries have been picked up. No newspaper, radio or individual may send any message to these nations and all code messages anywhere are prohibited.

The Western Union has sent the following explanatory telegram to its clients:

"U. S. Government establishes censorship and announces that all international cablegrams and radiograms including Mexico must be fully addressed. Code and registered addresses prohibited. Text must be in plain English with clear meaning. All cablegrams and radiograms must carry full name of sender. All cablegrams and radiograms accepted at sender's risk. This also applies to shore-to-ship traffic. These restrictions do not change present censorship to Canada and Newfoundland, nor do they apply to official U. S. Government, British Government, or USSR Government traffic.

"Further regarding U. S. Government censorship restrictions all cablegrams and radiograms destined to the Pacific area and Central America must carry the full address of the sender in addition to the sender's full name."

Wells-Fargo Began Small Too



One 'Man' Freight Line Prospers

Any number of great business corporations had equally as humble beginning as Willard McDonald's leg-power delivery service in Phoenix, Arizona. His station every Saturday is at a cash-and-carry grocery near his home. One Saturday he made $1.70, and it was a clear day; 170 blocks—money well earned.

Simplicity of Old Williamsburg Lures Rockefeller to Longer Visits

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 10 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., find the simple life of Colonial Williamsburg so appealing and restful that their spring and fall visits to Bassett Hall, the Rookefellers' Williamsburg residence, become more extended each year.

Their visits have been more frequent since that December day, 15 years ago when Mr. Rockefeller attended the dedication of the Phi Beta Kappa Hall at the College of William and Mary. It was while on a walk around the City with the late Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin that he heard unfolded the vision which the former Rector of Bruton Parish Episcopal Church had entertained for so many years of preserving and restoring the City's historic structures.

Not long afterward, Dr. Goodwin was commissioned by Mr. Rockefeller to develop a plan for such a restoration and later to acquire properties. It was not until a public meeting of Williamsburg citizens in June, 1928, that Mr. Rockefeller's association with the Williamsburg restoration first was announced. From that date on, the Rockefellers' have been frequent visitors to Williamsburg.

Five years ago Bassett Hall was acquired as their Williamsburg residence. In the spring and fall they spend as much as a month here.

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Other Shirts, $1.65 to $3.95
SHELLENBURGS Men's Furnishings, First Floor

F. B. I. Roundup Nets Gebhardt, Schwinn

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (AP)—German Consul Hans Gebhardt and Herman Max Schwinn, former West Coast Director of the German American Bund, were jailed in a Federal Bureau of Investigation roundup of persons of German or Italian extraction.

Mr. Gebhardt, arrested at the German Consulate, was booked at the county jail simply as "en route"—and was taken immediately to F. B. I. headquarters for questioning. Mr. Schwinn and 60 or 70 others were booked for investigation.

Dr. Wolfgang von Hagen, explorer noted for trips into the Ecuadorean wilds, was booked as "arrested as an alien enemy under Presidential proclamation."

Mrs. von Hagen, the former Christine Inez Brown of Sacramento, Calif., said her husband was an American citizen and characterized his arrest as a mistake.

Coloradans Pick Rockwell For Taylor House Seat

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 10 (AP)—Robert F. Rockwell, former Republican Lieutenant Governor, yesterday was elected Representative from the Fourth (Western) Colorado Congressional District which had been Democratic for 33 years.

Unofficial returns from 267 of 298 precincts gave Mr. Rockwell, Paonia livestockman, 18,486 votes to 15,432 for Frank Delaney, Democrat. Mr. Delaney conceded. Mr. Rockwell succeeds Representative Edward T. Taylor, who passed on in September after serving 33 consecutive years.

Both Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Delaney voiced support of President Roosevelt's foreign policies.

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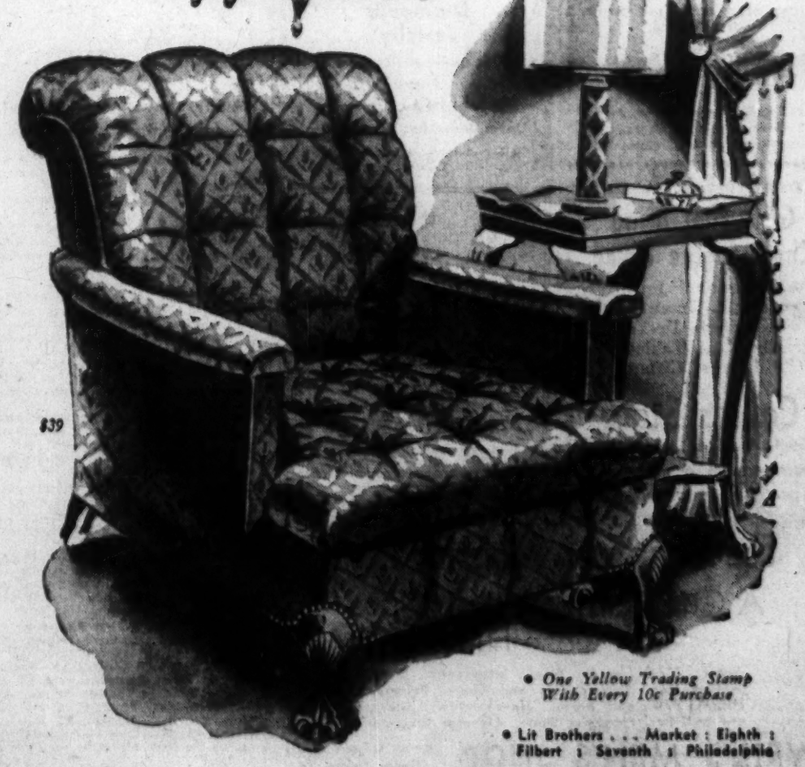
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Southern California Turns Calmly From Peace to War

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 – Skylines of Pacific Coast cities are changed "for the duration." The beacon light atop Los Angeles City Hall and many lofty night advertising displays are dark. The carefree and thoughtless acceptance of peacetime existence has also been quenched. Black-outs of particularly exposed or vital areas are no longer "practice." A line of swift-moving Army trucks an echelon of big airplanes rumbling close under a low gray cloud ceiling are not "maneuvers."

An emergency plan built up for years in this Southern California earthquake zone is in effect. The emergency has been officially declared by the County Board of Supervisors.

Housewives today are devising lightproof equipment for at least one room in their homes, and especially the kitchen, under advice of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is here as assistant leader of national civilian defense. Official and civilian organizations in all categories, advised by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York to plan against the time "when, not if" enemy bombers come, are geared to the city or county organizations for maintaining order and coping with any emergency condition. Mayor La Guardia gave his message direct to members of the State Defense Council, in session here.

Putting small trust in the black "rumor" headlines that fill half a page of the frequent war-extra editions of some newspapers, and apparently little more in the throbbing radio recitals of some announcers versed in the "invasion from Mars" technique, citizens of the Pacific Coast in general are avoiding hysteria and anything akin to panic, and are holding also to their sense of humor.

Many thousands of eyes turned upward, and heads craned from many office windows as a great airplane came in low over the downtown area, after two days in which the usually busy skylanes had been conspicuously empty. When the big plane circled and continued on its errand, sheepish grins flashed back and forth from one side of the street canyons to the other, and from pedestrians to their neighbors.

The threat of an aerial invasion, authenticated by military commanders in the San Francisco region, appears to have been warded off, and that greatest of all protective moats, the one-time Pacific Ocean, is regaining in the thought of dwellers along its shores some of its erstwhile efficacy.

The march of aliens of enemy countries to jails and concentration points, such as the immigration station at Los Angeles harbor, continues briskly, with F. B. I. men in charge. The public in general sees nothing of this activity, and reads only a changing set of figures daily in the newspapers, or hears them on the radio.

The coast vegetable supply is affected through the fact that many of the growers are alien Japanese. A shortage seemed possible at some points, due to the freezing of all Japanese funds, but it is believed that this problem can be solved through emergency financing.

American-Japanese organizations and newspapers at most points have now given assurances of their loyalty, and in many cases have asked to be assigned active part in "the fight against Japan."

Chinese, Filipinos and Koreans, of whom there are many thousand in the Coast States, are seeking authority to wear special badges which will distinguish them from Japanese. Many sources are urging that great care be taken against persecution of any harmless members of alien groups. School children are instructed to be especially considerate of the Japanese-American minority among them.

In times past California has known serious crises, usually brought by earthquakes. Basil Rice, manager of the Emergency Disaster Plan, says, "We have found that damage done by bombs is almost identical with that of earthquakes." Southern California, and all the Pacific Coast, having taken war's first threats without wavering, are getting squarely set for whatever may come, and for a long time.

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A Gift from Weil's Is Sure to Please Him
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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F. — Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place. Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past, effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters.—M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY — Gangster melodrama, with F. B. I. agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE — Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

HIGHWAY WEST — Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery drama.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Erroll in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI—Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY — Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE — That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH—Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MERCY ISLAND — Minor melodrama which delivers its marooned characters from an uncharted island after the villian is killed by an alligator.—M.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY — Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII—Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MOON OVER MIAMI — Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama. Use of a mentally deficient character for comedy purposes is unnecessary.—M.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS — Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TIN PAN ALLEY — From Twentieth Century - Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO FAST—Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL?—A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor.—M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO — Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME—Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y.

Jack Oakie
Now in "Rise and Shine"

Recent Releases

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Despite some self-consciousness, it has drive, a good deal of authenticity, and some expert performances. M.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner popping in and out of a story about the training of combat flyers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved in the complications.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, adapted freely from James Thurber's "My Life and Hard Times." Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

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LE ROI—Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY — Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE — That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH—Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MERCY ISLAND — Minor melodrama which delivers its marooned characters from an uncharted island after the villian is killed by an alligator.—M.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY — Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII—Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MOON OVER MIAMI — Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama. Use of a mentally deficient character for comedy purposes is unnecessary.—M.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS — Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TIN PAN ALLEY — From Twentieth Century - Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO FAST—Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL?—A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor.—M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO — Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME—Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y.

U. S. Rushes Full Mobilization Of Industry and Man Power

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON Dec. 10—Full wartime mobilization of American man power, industrial capacity, and raw materials was being rushed by Congress and all defense agencies today as a full realization of the stupendous task before the nation poured in upon official Washington.

With the Army about to ask for a draft of millions of

Sideglances in Washington: Price Ceiling on Flashlights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Gleam in the Dark: First emergency price ceiling of the war was imposed by Price Administrator Leon Henderson on flashlights, a "must" item in blackouts.

Dealers and manufacturers are forbidden to sell flashlights, bulbs and batteries at prices higher than those quoted during the two months ended Dec. 1, 1941.

Velvet Cord: Instead of their customary stampede through the foyer of the President's office, newspapermen are now routed through a gap in a velvet cord that lets them in one at a time. Secret Service men carefully compare faces with photographs on their press cards.

Missing Faces: Kurt Sell, German White House correspondent since 1927 is now noticeably absent, having been taken into custody along with Japanese news writers. Once one of the jolliest fellows in the press corps, he has been neglected by his former friends for several months.

Oriental Joe Chiang, of the Chinese Nationalist Daily, tired of being mistaken for a Japanese wore a big sign on his lapel: "Chinese reporter, not Japanese, please."

Soldier Statesmen: Representative Frank C. Osmers, Jr., of New Jersey, followed his vote for war in the House by going out and enlisting in the Army. Mr. Osmers, former Mayor of Haworth, N. J., is a bachelor. He enlisted as a private, saying he felt every independent man should go to the defense of his country.

First reserve officer in Congress to be ordered on extended duty is Representative Lyndon Johnson (D) of Texas, Lieutenant Commander in the Navy Reserve.

Historcial Slip: Through inadvertence a session of Congress was put on the air for the first time in history Monday.

One radiocaster who had been broadcasting President Roosevelt's speech kept his microphones open while the House proceeded to vote a declaration of war—until reminded of the rule against such radiocasts.

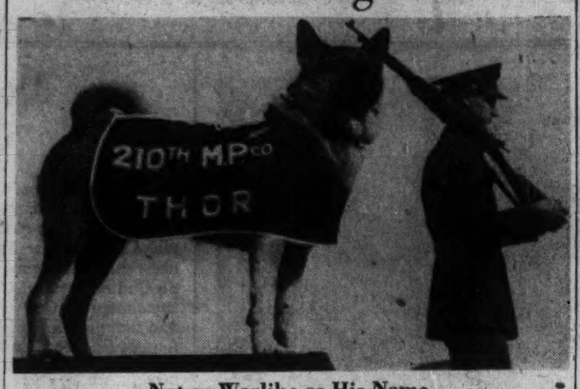
Trademark: One Washington official has a tip for Americans who have difficulty distinguishing Chinese and Filipinos from Japanese.

"You can always tell a Jap," he said. "He carries a camera."

Out the Window: First order to hit the Presidential wastebasket after the declaration of war was one that had been prepared approving a holiday for Federal employees on Dec. 24.

Red Faces: Former isolationist Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, had difficulty getting his chauffeur out of the Japanese Embassy where he had gone Sunday to visit the Embassy chauffeur, also an American.

He's a Real Dog of War



Not as Warlike as His Name

Private First Class Bernard A. Martinson of Seattle has good company standing guard in Thor, the mascot of the 210th Military Police Company at Fort Mason, San Francisco Port of Embarkation. Thor is a pedigreed Norwegian elkhound and was presented to the company as its mascot.

All Axis Now U. S. Enemy, President Warns Nation

Continued from Page 1

itself for a long war and a hard one.

It prepared the Nation for the loss of at least three of its Pacific defense outposts at Guam, Wake, and Midway Islands.

It denied that the as yet unspecified losses at Hawaii gave the Japanese naval supremacy in the Pacific.

It expressed in tones of calm confidence absolute certainty as to the final outcome.

"We are going to win the war," the President of the United States told the people of the United States and of the world, "and we are going to win the peace that follows."

Underlying the whole of Mr. Roosevelt's address was the contention, repeated, restated, documented, that Germany was the instigator of Tokio's treacherous prewar thrust in America. He declared that Berlin laid down the technique, offered the incentive, and promised the rewards if the Japanese would help "make war upon the whole human race."

Four Main Courses

Four main courses of immediate action, four principal lines of war policy, were carefully outlined. They were these:

Strategy — Germany and Japan are conducting their military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan. That plan, the President pointed out, considers all peoples and nations which are not helping the Axis powers as common enemies of each and every one of the Axis powers.

The reply to that "simple and obvious grand strategy," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "can be matched only with similar grand strategy."

There is no doubt in Washington that this statement means that Great Britain, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, China, and the United States are integrating their forces and laying a common campaign not against one part of the Axis, but against all parts of the Axis.

"It is all of one pattern," were the President's words. He was referring to the efforts of the Axis, east and west, to conquer the world. Similarly, the Allied resistance to the Axis war will be all of one pattern, a total and indivisible war.

"We are," Mr. Roosevelt said, "now in this war. We are all in it—all the way."

War News—Still withholding for further details and verification a full accounting of the havoc wrought by the Japanese in their surprise attack on American Hawaiian fortications long called impregnable by the Navy, President Roosevelt pledged that he would "give the facts to the public" so long as they do not prove of value to the enemy.

The Government, he said, will put its trust in the stamina of the American people.

So far the news has all been bad and Mr. Roosevelt gave no assurance that it would not continue to be bad for some little time.

"I do not think," he concluded, "any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes."

Production—Immediate steps are being taken to speed production by working a seven-day week in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials.

Additions to the productive capacity are being rushed, including enlarging old plants, building new and using many smaller plants for war needs.

The United States is going to continue to produce for the whole world-wide war on the Axis.

The ultimate peace—"The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are builders."

Elsewhere, the President emphasized that the United States must approach the great task of winning the peace "by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity."

Throughout the half hour during which the President was on the air from the White House, his words were significantly replete with repeated references to the theme that Germany must be held accountable for Japan's attack on the United States and must be accepted as a common enemy.

"Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together," he said. He referred to the assaults in the Pacific not as Japan's challenge but as "their challenge."

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that for weeks Germany has been bribing Japan to go to war with the United States, has been telling it that if it didn't it couldn't share in dividing the spoils.

The President said the Government had information that Germany had promised Japan, if it would attack the United States, "complete and perpetual control of the whole of the Pacific Area."

F. B. I. Seizes 2,303 Aliens Of Axis Origin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that 2,303 dangerous or suspected enemy aliens have been apprehended in the last 48 hours by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Now interned temporarily in immigration stations from coast to coast are 865 Germans, 1,291 Japanese and 147 Italians. Names will not be published at this time.

The Attorney General complimented the FBI on the efficiency with which the roundup was planned and executed as soon as proclamations were issued by the President on the outbreak of war. The 2,303 have been under surveilance of the FBI for many months and space for their detention already had been arranged.

At the same time, Mr. Biddle reassured aliens generally that they would not be taken into custody as long as they are law-abiding. The 2,303 picked up to date represent only a small portion of the 1,100,000 enemy aliens in the United States.

Strict Regulations

Governmental proclamations contain regulations for the conduct of all alien enemies. These provide that no alien enemy shall travel by airplane except as authorized by the Attorney General or the Secretary of War. They also are forbidden to have in their possession any firearms, or other implements of war, short-wave receiving or transmitting or signal devices; codes or ciphers; cameras; documents in which there may be invisible writing; or any photograph, sketch, picture, drawing or map of any military or naval equipment.

"So long as the aliens in this country conduct themselves in accordance with law, they need fear no interference by the Department of Justice or any other agency of the Federal Government," the Attorney General declared in a statement of policy.

"They may be assured," he added, "that every effort will be made to protect them from any discrimination or abuse."

He urged that state and local authorities take no direct action against suspected aliens in their communities, but report all evidence of hostile activity either to the nearest F. B. I. office or the Department of Justice in Washington.

No Sabotage Reported

After conferring with J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, Mr. Biddle reported that there has been "absolutely no evidence of sabotage or "fifth-column activity" since the declaration of war Monday.

A few "cranks" have been at work, he said, citing the instance of a man who called radio station WBAL in Baltimore, Md., saying he was "Mr. Martin," of the Glenn Martin aviation plant, and advised clearing the plant area because it was slated to be bombed at 3 o'clock this afternoon." Another fake tip resulted in the closing of schools at Bethesda, Md., on the outskirts of Washington.

Some enemy aliens now in custody may be paroled later if local boards of eminent citizens so recommend to the Attorney General after reviewing their cases, it was announced. Boards now engaged in hearing the cases of conscientious objectors probably will be called into service for this purpose, the Attorney General said.

Aliens detained for the duration will be put in the custody of the Army and their property will be turned over to the Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Biddle announced that Leo P. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, is helping him draw up legislation to revive the Office of Custodian, abolished May 1, 1934.

Hawaii Defeat Forces Shift in Strategy

Continued from Page 1

allies have been engaged for some time and have shown their worth.

The sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and of the battle cruiser Repulse shocked Congressmen who still were dazed by the events at Pearl Harbor. The Pearl Harbor story is only half told. There is reason to believe that the worst half may yet be to come, according to information divulged to congressional committees by military leaders. Here again Congress suffers from a natural confusion. It is torn between the desire to know all the facts and the realization that the full facts might aid the enemy.

It is recognized, too, that the absence of final official details breeds rumors of a disaster in any case. But in this case they are being temporarily withheld. President Roosevelt had made it clear, in Tuesday's press conference, in the fireside chat, and in communications to individual Congressmen, that bad news will not be kept back simply because it is bad. There are weightier reasons for holding it back now, however, it is believed, and most members of Congress are willing to let the official announcement stand for a time, proclaiming merely the loss of a battleship, a destroyer, and "several other ships" which apparently are distinguished from smaller vessels also lost in the same surprise attack.

Congress got some comfort out of the War Department's first official communiqué of the war, announcing the defeat of a hostile attack against the west coast of Luzon, in the Philippine Islands. It was based on information received from Lieut. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, Commanding General, who said that direct hits were scored by bombers on three Japanese ships, and that three other ships also were damaged. This did not undo the damage of what had gone before, however.

Strategy Faces Change

While the Pearl Harbor setback has done much to bring a valuable sense of the brutal reality of the crisis to Congress, most observers do not minimize its ill effect on American strategy.

As a matter of fact, Congress is going through a real battle, all of its own, as the Pacific fighting continues. It is trying to find itself in the crisis. In some part, it probably reflects what is going on over the Nation. The instinctive reaction of Congressmen in the face of a mishap is to make a speech and denounce somebody. They normally move in an atmosphere of publicity and in peacetime have little reason to restrain their utterances and never do.

But now a heroic effort at self-discipline is under way. Yesterday, in both chambers, brakes were applied by Administration leaders to those who demanded instant court-martial for everybody concerned in the Pearl Harbor surprise.

"All in good time," said the leaders in effect, and they included such divergent and different-minded members as Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, an erstwhile isolationist and frequent Administration critic, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, another Administration critic, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, and others. They urged that the time has come for cool heads and a mood that measures up to the size of the emergency. Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Committee, resumed the same thread in a statement today.

Walsh Is Satisfied

He said: "The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is in the position of having to determine the line of demarcation between giving as much information as possible to the American people and of refraining from giving information that would be of comfort to the enemy.

"The President, therefore, met that obligation and I am satisfied that his speech on the Pacific activities of recent days was all that could be expected."

Senator Walsh indicated his Committee would seek no further information from the Navy and that it did not expect any report from the Department.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan offered a proposal that seemed to gain favor, that a "committee on he conduct of the war," like that which existed in the Civil War, should be constituted, to keep in touch with military departments.

Other Congressmen go farther than this and express regret that they are not being taken into confidence. Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina reflects this attitude. "I was very much disappointed in the President's speech," he declared. "I wanted to hear some facts. It was a speech to pep up the American citizens, as I take it. What about that Honolulu thing?"

Newspapermen in Washington suddenly are confronted with the same problem. Many are not sure whether the Administration is suppressing legitimate news, or acting from motives of military strategy. It is obvious that the Capital shortly will adjust itself to the new conditions, but for the moment a great deal of confusion is evident.

Chapel Hill's 'Summer School'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The first winter "summer school" for South American business and professional men and women, who came here to give weight to the "good neighbor policy," proved so popular and beneficial that a second will be held during the coming winter. The dates, just announced, are Jan. 17-Feb. 28.

The visitors from the sister republics to the south will arrive in North America several days before the opening of the 1942 session at Chapel Hill. They will land in New York, where the Institute of International Education will provide escorts for several tours. They also will visit Philadelphia, Washington, and Raleigh en route here.

This year's enrollment will be limited to 60 persons, 30 from the East coast and a like number from the West coast of South America. Each of 10 South American republics has been assigned a quota in proportion to its population.

The University of North Carolina's Inter-American Institute, of which Sturgis E. Leavitt is the director and Russell M. Grumman the usiness manager, will sponsor this ear's winter "summer school," as it id last winter. A full academic proram again is planned, with special ourses in music, art, history, literature and economic geography, nd in English by the Orthological nstitute of Cambridge, Mass., with the co-operation of the English department of the University of North Carolina. Regular courses also will be open to the visitors.

There will be a number of prominent speakers in Chapel Hill during the sojourn here of the South Americans, who will visit neighboring towns and cities, as did last winter's students. They will also inspect many of the large industrial plants of Piedmont, North Carolina.

Plantation Bought For Federal Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEXARKANA, Ark.—The 1,600-acre cotton plantation of E. Gaines Anderson, located near here, has been sold to the Government which will cut up the estate into 28 separate farms.

Mr. Anderson purchased the highly developed farm for $50 an acre, but its sale to the Government is typical of many of the larger cotton plantations in this area of the South where planters are selling land to the Farm Security Administration and quitting the production of cotton.

The 28 farm units, to be occupied by low-income farm families selected by the Government to purchase farms under the tenant-purchase program, will range to as high as 69 acres each, depending on location. Farm families chosen to occupy the tracts will be lent approximately $4,500 each for making improvements, such as building residence, barns, and other buildings.

Douglas Aircraft On a Six-Day Week

By the Associated Press

Santa Monica, Calif., Dec. 10

Donald W. Douglas, President, has announced that the Douglas Aircraft Corporation is establishing a three-shift, six-day week in all its plants.

"All plants and parts manufacturers supplying Douglas factories with materials and sub-assemblies are asked to go immediately on a six-day week, and to take every possible step to increase their production," his announcement continued.

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The Home Forum

The Minor Prophet

He comes to visit me from time to time and fastens the bridle of his red horse to one of my pear trees. Then I take the pail, pump water for the horse, and fetch a tomato from the kitchen. These things the grateful creature has come to expect at my hands, and he whinnies his approval. As for his master, if I have the time, I bid him be seated on the green bench in the shadow of my fig tree; then I sit beside him to hear his interpretations of the Hebrew scriptures. It is his custom to refuse refreshment; but, on one unique occasion, and after many refusals, I persuaded him to enjoy an ice-cream. No doubt, it was the first time that he had tasted such a thing.

Rembrandt would have delighted to paint this brown, wrinkled face against a background of mysterious shadow, lined by kindness, deep study, and the sorrows of a long oriental lifetime. The large tarboosh is such as the Arabs wear, though it is red no longer, but blackened with years of service; so that it fits well with the voluminous dressing-gown which is his usual attire.

* * *

Jerusalem has been developing rapidly into a modern city, with its fine shops and cinemas, its pavements, post-offices, and motor buses; in fact, a visit from a prophet in these days might well be considered a rarity. Indeed, I am honored, and realize that such a personage should be received and suitably entertained if one has eight or nine hours to spare, no official work to do, and no household to run. As it happens, I am in no such happy position.

To the prophet, there is time no longer, as in the Apocalypse. He is fortunate in receiving a small allowance from a relative in a far country, so that he and his red horse can manage well enough. Their time is their own from morning till evening; and, if they are late for an appointment, well, tomorrow will do. It must be a solitary life for the old man, who is the only Jewish inhabitant of an Arab village not far from Jerusalem; but he is known and respected for his learning. He trotted, untouched, along roads infested by bandits throughout the recent disturbances.

He lives alone in a one-roomed Arab house of the old style, with an arched roof. An array of moldering books in many languages lines the walls, for their owner is a learned man. At one time, but it must be more than thirty years ago, he tells me that he was court physician to the Shah of Persia. In those days, Hebrew and Persian were the languages of his daily life; but he has also mastered English, the stately English of the Authorized Version of the Bible, besides speaking fluent Arabic and Turkish. Sometimes he earns a little money by translating from one of these languages into another for one of the Government departments; but this does not happen often in these days, for Jerusalem is too full of refugees who are almost as learned as the minor prophet himself. Besides, speed is not one of his main characteristics.

* * *

How he came to discover me is hard to say, but I have helped sometimes to curtail and correct his copious epistles to those in authority. How I acquired merit in his eyes is easier to tell. There had been a serious drought, as frequently happens in Palestine; the lives of the cattle, especially in the Beersheba district, were threatened. All our gardens were dried up. Now the house rented by the prophet had a faulty roof, and he was anxious to persuade his Arab landlord to repair it. The landlord, being a true Arab, put off the matter indefinitely. The prophet threatened the landlord repeatedly that rain should not fall until the work was completed. But the prophet went unheeded and the landlord refused to budge from his position. At last the venerable man came to me for advice, for the drought continued unabated and the sagging roof threatened his beloved books when the tempest should eventually fall. My answer was pure common sense. I counseled him to do as all tenants of Arab landlords are forced to do—have the roof repaired at his own expense, advising him further to subtract the sum paid on repairs from his next instalment of rent.

* * *

The answer seemed quite inspirational to the prophet; and, as soon as he had heard it, he left me in haste. I did not see him for some days. If the truth were known, I thought no more of the matter. But, when the prophet reappeared on his red horse, and fastened him to my pear tree, he was in a mood of suppressed triumph and his dark eyes glistened with pleasure as he told me his story. It seems that, as soon as he left me, he had hurried off to the old city of Jerusalem, and there "before many witnesses" he had hired a laborer. This man had accompanied him to the village and had inspected the roof of the house. It was quite a big job, and he said that the work would take three days to complete. They agreed upon a price, no doubt after a great deal of bargaining, and the work began. One can imagine that the villagers watched with interest, seeing how sorely the rain was needed for their fruit trees and their crops. Three days passed and, by the third evening, the roof was completed and the precious library saved On the fourth day, the rain came down in torrents, such torrents as we can hardly imagine in western countries. The air smelt moist and pure. The dusty trees drank their fill and were green again. As for the villagers, they had enough clean water, not merely to drink, but to wash themselves and their clothing.

In this manner, the prophet and his landlord were satisfied, "face" was saved, and my reputation as a wise woman was quite undeservedly made.

Clarissa Janie Graves

Poet

...le all around us mid the waves of storm
...We see confusion and a world distraught,
Someone, perchance, has snatched a vagrant thought
...d made it eloquent in cadenced form,
...though the thought itself seemed little worth
Till they had searched and found a pattern meet,
Thus sending forth a message that was sweet,
...e word of comfort for a troubled earth.
...Then as his patience lovingly applied
Brings forth the rhythm and the melody,
So consolation comes to those distressed:
Glimpsing the order, they are satisfied,
Knowing that somewhere there is harmony,
Finding the message that his work has blessed.

Gwen Castle

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JESUS

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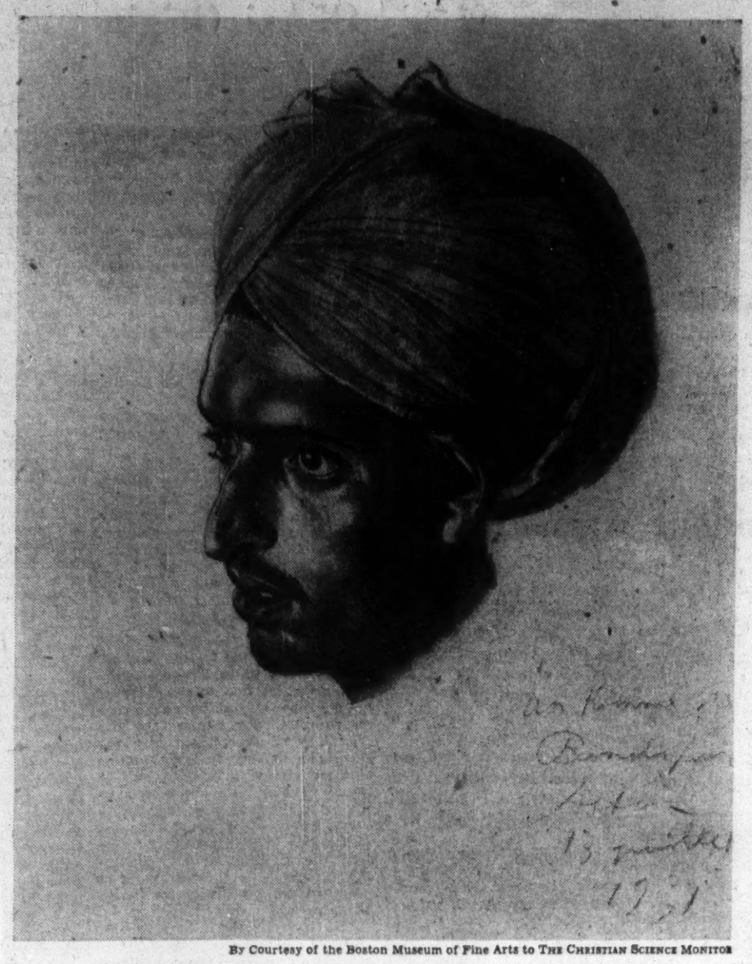

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

A Man From Kashmir: *A Drawing by Alexandre Jacovleff*

Alexandre Jacovleff, the Russian painter, had the privilege of accompanying two expeditions; one into Africa, the other across Asia. He was engaged to make portraits of the various native types encountered, to record their dances, festivals, and peculiar folk practices, and, further, to depict typical landscapes.

This artist, Russian born, had been trained in the native school of realistic portraiture. He knew not only how to record a likeness, but to grasp the character and temperament of his models. He also possessed the native Russian insight into dramatic significance and scenic enhancement.

Many of the portraits were drawn with crayon, and the draftsmanship was assured and authoritative. The artist registered contour and form, texture and luminosity. He touched off the accessories of dress with an expert hand. The Jacovleff repertoire of Oriental and African portraits remain important both as documents and works of art.

"БОГОМ ДАННОЕ ВЛАДЫЧЕСТВО"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В записи о духовном творении мира, заключающейся в первой главе Бытия, мы читаем (1:26, 27): "И сказал Бог: сотворим человека по образу Нашему и подобию Нашему; и да владычествуют они. . . . И сотворил Бог человека по образу Своему, по образу Божию сотворил его; мущину и женщину сотворил их". Это владычество, которым Бог наделил человека,—вечно.

Материальные чувства, которые ложно свидетельствуют о наличии власти помимо Бога, заявляют, что они в состоянии разрушить это духовное владычество. Когда, однако, человек понимает и признает Бога как божественный Разум, всемогущий, вездесущий и всеведущий, он может отрицать так-называемую власть материальных чувств и доказать свое Богом дарованное владычество над материальными обстоятельствами, финансическими затруднениями, душевными недугами и финансовыми и деловыми неудачами. Таким образом, гармония, здоровье, мудрость, изобилие и материальное благополучие становятся очевидными в настоящей жизни.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, писала в своем учебнике "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", под заглавием на полях "Богом данное владычество" (стр. 228) следующее: "Порабощение человека—незаконно. Оно прекратится когда человек вступит в свое наследие свободы, в Богом данное владычество над материальными чувствами".

Христос Иисус, наш Путеводитель, придерживался того факта, что человек, созданный по образу Божьему и подобию, владычествует, и он выявлял этот факт в своем полном господстве над всеми обстоятельствами и условиями, которые ему представлялись. Он исцелял больных, увечных, глухих, немых и гретников. Он насыщал толпы людей, утишал бурю и воскрешал других и в конце концов самого себя из мертвых. Христос Иисус наставлял своих учеников и последователей касательно отношения человека к Богу, божественному Разуму, давая им, таким образом, возможность выявить владычество над материальными чувствами и совершать подобную же работу исцеления и обновления по мере их понимания.

Тот божественный Принцип исцеления, который был понят и использован Христом Иисусом в его деяниях и который был утрачен людьми в течении промежуточных веков,—был открыт Мгз. Эдди в 1866 году. Она назвала свое открытие Христианской Наукой. Эта Наука открывает, что путем восприятия и применения на практике того духовного факта, что Бог сотворил человека и даровал ему владычество над всей землей,—последователи Христа, Истины, в состоянии сегодня, как и во времена Иисуса, восстановлять в себе и в других здоровье, счастье и благополучие.

Христос Иисус понимал что все, что истинно, может быть выявлено. Путем его духовного понимания Бога и человека множество людей были исцелены, и он убеждал их следовать за ним в восприятии этой практичной и возрождающей истины о Божьем могуществе и присутствии. Его ученики, верные заветам Учителя, распространяли целительную и утешительную весть о Христианстве по значительной части цивилизованного в то время мира и, как передается в писаниях Нового Завета, совершали много чудесных исцелений.

Перед своим уходом, Христос Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 14:16): "Я умолю Отца, и даст вам другого Утешителя, да пребудет с вами во век". Мгз. Эдди писала в учебнике Христианской Науки (стр. 55): "Этим Утешителем и является, как я понимаю, Божественная Наука". Последователи Христианской Науки убедились, что она воистину тот Утешитель, которого обещал Учитель.

Многие, страдающие от так называемых неизлечимых или наследственных болеаней, обратились за помощью к Христианской Науке как к последнему средству и, поняв свое духовное право первенства, свое наследие от Отца, как оно было открыто Учителем и объяснено в учебнике Христианской Науки,—они исцелились. По истине многочисленны те случаи, когда изучение Библии и учебника Христианской Науки привели к восстановлению здоровья и работоспособности в людях страдавших годами. И не только болеющие смертные, но и болеющие предприятия, несогласные людские взаимоотношения и разрозненные семьи были возвращены к гармоничным и благоприятным условиям. Слабость к греховным привычкам и отдавание себя в рабство табаку, алкоголю и другим возбуждающим средствам покидались, и снова приобретались свобода, сила и радость. Там, где смерть казалась единственным выходом из мирских затруднений, было доказано, что коль скоро человек обращается к Богу и приобретает понимание Христа, Истины, открытой в Христианской Науке,—он может превзойти страх будущего и выявить в своих делах присутствие гармонии.

Христос Иисус и Христианская Наука доказали истину слов, что Бог даровал человеку владычество. Утешитель пришел; и каждый из нас в нынешних своих переживаниях,—в той мере как человек понимается как образ Божий и подобие,—может доказать свое "Богом данное владычество" здесь и ныне.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

On Meeting a Bear

When I go back over our outdoor life and all the adventures we had, all the exploration of unknown islands and hilltops and valleys where no white man had ever been, I thrill now at the memory of it.

We would find patches of huckleberries and wild strawberries and plum trees loaded with wild plums that made the most delicious jam. Our greatest joy was to find an undiscovered meadow where we could cut hay for the cattle. I have always been able to understand and appreciate the outfitting of ships seeking hidden treasure, for there is an indescribable lure in discovery. In our case we found a treasure on every voyage. People have said to me, "What a hard time you had when you were a child!" I wonder if there is a child in a city apartment, a house, or a penthouse who wouldn't gladly exchange it for the life I had. Think of the difference between sitting up in bed reading about a bear and meeting one face to face! One early spring day I was going along a path that led through some clumps of willows, when I saw something moving. I hid and peeked out. What was my horror to see a huge, gaunt, hungry bear walk into the clearing and come towards me. . . . I had been taught that "the steady gaze of the human eye will make the fiercest creature fly"; but I scarcely dared fix him with mine; something had to be done. So I jumped out and executed a war dance with a few war whoops, and the bear turned and ran as fast as he could go. And I did the same thing—in the opposite direction.—From "I'd Live It Over," by Flora Cloman. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"God-given dominion"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the record of spiritual creation, as found in the first chapter in Genesis, we read (1:26, 27): "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion. . . . So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." This dominion which God bestowed upon man is eternal.

The material senses, which falsely testify to a power apart from God, claim to destroy this spiritual dominion. When, however, one understands and accepts God as divine Mind, as omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, one can deny the so-called power of the material senses and prove one's God-bestowed dominion over material circumstances, physical difficulties, mental disabilities, financial and business adversities. Thus harmony, health, wisdom, abundance, and prosperity are made manifest in present experience.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading "God-given dominion" (p. 228): "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses."

Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, adhered to the fact that man, in God's image and likeness, has dominion, and he demonstrated this fact in exercising complete authority over every circumstance and condition which presented itself to him. He healed the sick, restored the maimed, the deaf, the dumb, the sinner. He fed the multitudes, stilled the tempest, and raised others and finally himself from death. Christ Jesus instructed his disciples and followers concerning man's relationship to God, divine Mind, thus enabling them to demonstrate dominion over the material senses and do similar healing and regenerating works in proportion to their understanding.

The divine Principle of healing which Christ Jesus understood and utilized in his works, and which men had lost sight of during the intervening centuries, was discovered by Mrs. Eddy in 1866. She called her discovery Christian Science. This Science reveals that by accepting and applying the spiritual fact that God created man and gave him dominion over all the earth, the followers of Christ, Truth, are able today, as in Jesus' time, to restore themselves and others to health, happiness, and well-being.

Christ Jesus understood that whatever is true can be demonstrated. Through his spiritual understanding of God and man multitudes were healed, and he urged them to follow him in accepting this practical and regenerating truth of God's power and presence. His disciples, faithful to the Master's instructions, carried the healing and comforting message of Christianity over much of the then civilized world and, as related in the New Testament narratives, they performed many wonderful healings.

Before his departure, Christ Jesus said (John 14:16), "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever." Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook (p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." Adherents of Christian Science have found it to be indeed the Comforter the Master promised.

Many persons suffering from so-called incurable or inherited diseases, have turned as a last resort to Christian Science for help, and, accepting their spiritual birthright, their heritage from the Father, as revealed by the Master and explained in the Christian Science textbook, they have been healed. Numerous indeed are the instances where study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook has restored to health and usefulness persons who had been suffering for years. And not only sick mortals, but also sick businesses, discordant human relationships, and broken households have been restored to harmonious and prosperous conditions. Indulgence in sinful habits and enslavement to tobacco, alcohol, and other intoxicants have been abandoned, and freedom, strength, and joy have been regained. Where death had seemed to be the only solution to earthly problems, it has been proved that as one turns to God and gains an understanding of the Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, one can overcome dread of the future and demonstrate present harmony in one's affairs.

Christ Jesus and Christian Science have proved true the record that God gave man dominion. The Comforter is come, and in his present experience, in proportion as man is accepted to be God's image and likeness, each one can prove his "God-given dominion" here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Kaleidoscope

Sorrel, buckskin, blaze-faced bay;
Chestnut, pinto, black, or gray;
Circus white, red roan, or blue;
Calico, clay-bank, dapple true:

Names that colored other days
Teamed with buggies, sulkies, drays,
Surreys, dogcarts, carryalls,
Hansoms, broughams—each recalls

Long, long miles in sun and rain,
Passed on cobbles, pike, or lane—
Now, transformed by mem'ry's power,
Shines each iridescent hour.

Langley Carleton Keyes

Poetry's Own Domain

You can only talk about prose driving poetry out of our modern world if you think of prose and poetry as competing ways of writing. You can only talk about not writing in verse what you could write in prose if you think of verse and prose as alternative methods of accomplishing the same thing. But anyone who has ever written them knows of his own knowledge that prose and poetry are not merely alternative ways of saying the same thing, but that they are different ways of saying different things. What can be said in one cannot be said in the other. The attempt to undo a poem into prose leaves nothing but a little silly heap of words like the dust into which the antiquities of tombs disintegrate at the touch of air. A poem is not *a* way in which something may be written, but *the* way in which something may be written. . . .

The experience which poetry makes recognizable may be the experience *of* anything. . . . It may be any experience whatever which requires for its intensity the intensity of the poetic line, the shock of the poetic association, the compression of the poetic statement, the incantation of the poetic word. It may be any experience of which the intensity is so great that only a corresponding intensity of order can give it shape. . . .

Only poetry can produce that absorption of the reasoning mind, that release of the listening nature, that solution of the deflections and distractions of the surfaces of sense, by which intense experience is admitted, recognized, and known. Only poetry can present the closest and therefore least visible experiences of men in such form that they, reading, may say: "Yes . . . Yes . . , It is like that . . . That is what it is truly like."—From "A Time To Speak," by Archibald MacLeish. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

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All This Was Part of Jimmie Whistler's Education

Major Whistler believed in education. This stay in Russia should not be taken passively. Anna, Debo and the boys must see the sights of this land. Without humbling themselves, without losing their dignity, they must see its splendors and its works, so as not to recross the ocean empty-minded and poor-tongued. Therefore he took them to the Winter Palace and the Hall of Nobles, to Tsarskoye Selo and to Peterhof, to marts and manors, and many other sites of note. . . .

The Winter Palace was among the first on the program. The Major learned of the week when the imperial inhabitants would be away, and a tour of the fabulous suites possible. With a proud confidence, he led his brood along Nevsky Prospect to Alexander Square and into the rust-red building where twice he had been received by Tsar Nicholas. Inwardly fighting her feeling of pleasure, Anna whispered that the staircase was the grandest she had ever ascended. They tiptoed through apartments of every majestic variety, but she attempted to tell herself that she was not at all astonished at their sumptuousness; rather, she said, was she surprised at the freshness, the perfect spick and span state, in which every thing was kept. Cleanliness, not color, impressed her. . . .

Telling them marvels of the Hall of Nobles, the Major took his women to a concert in that famous structure. At the approaches, gendarmes fussed, directing the court equipages and the hackneys formed in line. Inside the Hall, immense chandeliers of crystal shed brilliant light upon the fashionable crowd moving among pillars and evergreens, music was loud, and Italian singers trilled for the Empress and one of her daughters sitting out there, in their canopied and gilded box. The Whistler women caught a glimpse of the jeweled magnificence: the resplendent white dress of the Tsarina set off with feathers and diamonds; the pale blue gown of Grand Duchess Olga, flowers in her fair hair. . . .

From their dacha to Tsarkoye the best way was not Gerstner's railroad but the old turnpike. The Whistlers found it to be a beautiful avenue of linden trees, with milestones like monuments marking their progress past some of the neatest villages seen in Russia. . . .

They liked the Tsar's private town of macadamized streets kept so remarkably tidy; they liked its gardens of straight alleys and serpentine streams, its lakes with snowy swans. Jimmie and Willie stood stock-still at the sight of a Chinese bridge and Chinese men and women keeping it. As they walked through the apartments of the Catherine Palace, each suite seemed to exceed the last one in magnificence and originality: here was a Chinese-style suite, with not only the furniture, but also the walls, ceilings, doors and panels made of Chinese wood and many framed by the finest Chinese porcelain; and here was another string of rooms with inlaid floors of mother-of-pearl in flowers, as polished as a looking glass. Again, as in the Winter Palace, it was the utter neatness, the pristine freshness of every little stick and stone, that amazed Anna. She remarked approvingly the paths of cloth arrowing across the chambers to preserve the polish of the floors. She commended the foresight that had stationed servants at the entrance to relieve gentlemen of their surtouts on coming into the palace.—From "Whistler's Father," by Albert Parry. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Intimate Message: Washington

The Question of Shortages ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

"Nothing will be cut off tomorrow."

That is the calming advice OPM officials are giving to head off a repetition of the disgraceful silk stocking "run,"—this time on rubber goods, tin cans, pepper, sugar and other goods that the United States usually gets from the Pacific war zone.

For the housewife to rush out and buy cans of pineapple juice by the case for fear that there won't be any more a month from now is as foolish as it is unpatriotic, the OPM points out.

True, the housewife's plight is of little concern to OPM officials right now. They have more to worry about than whether her husband gets his Hawaiian pineapple juice for breakfast. They predict, moreover, that if such things seem important to her today they will become less and less so in the months ahead.

"We have been having defense on Friday, Saturday and Sundays; now we are going to have it every day," says William L. Batt, Deputy Production Director for OPM.

For many months the Goverment has been hoarding strategic materials from the Far East. It probably should have begun sooner, but at least, defense officials say they have now built stockpiles up to a point where they are not concerned about supplies for defense. If anybody gets squeezed it will be the civilian consumer.

Principal items normally carried across the Pacific trade routes which cannot be produced in the United States and for which there is no substitute in this country are:

Platinum—Russia.
Tin—British Malaya.
Manila or abaca fiber for making rope—Philippine Islands.
Kapok for filling life preservers—Netherlands Indies.
Rubber—British Malaya and Netherlands Indies.
Cloves—Madagascar, Netherlands Indies.
Pepper (black and white)—Netherlands Indies.
Tea—Ceylon, Netherlands Indies, Japan, British India.

In addition there is a long list of commodities that the United States cannot or is not producing. Burlaps, palm oil, coconut oil, tungsten, and various insecticide ingredients fall in this category.

How serious consumer shortages of these everyday items will become depends on the extent that armed merchant ships are able to get through with supplies from nations not under Japanese control. Tungsten used in steel, for instance, will be brought out of China over the tortuous Burma Road and shipped through British India, if it can get through.

You probably won't have as many styles of rubber bathing caps to select from next summer as you did last. Tennis shoes may have artificial leather soles instead of rubber henceforth. You may be wearing plastics of some sort to keep the rain off before long.

That doesn't mean the Government has any cause to worry about rubber supplies. It is expected to turn immediately to large-scale reclaiming of old rubber, retreading of automobile tires, and increased production of synthetic types to supplant the 500,000 tons stockpile already built up in this country.

Mica, platinum, chromite, and tin are described as tighter spots for the Government than rubber.

Black pepper enough to season American ham and eggs for at least two and a half years is already on hand.

Tin can manufacturers have a few months supply on hand, but the Government is likely to institute widespread substitution of glass containers for vegetables and beverages.

Sugar may or may not get through from the Philippines and Hawaii. If not, supplies in the United States may be short until domestic and Cuban production can be expanded to take up the slack.

Outside supplies from the Far East, the housewife may look for drastic curtailment of all sorts of household gadgets that contain steel and other strategic metals. Slashes already made in washing machines and vacuum cleaners are quite sure to be made more stringent to save metals for the doubled defense effort.

All of the little substitutions that OPM has talked about but put off can be expected to be put ino effect now that the nation is on a wartime economy. Need for high octane aviation gasoline will almost certainly bring back rationing of regular supplies for pleasure driving. Even the little "utility weapon" as Mr. Batt calls the lipstick may become scarce if plastics for cases become tighter.

The one difference between consumer sacrifices today and last week is that to the average housewife the hardship they incur has shrunk in importance compared with the battle to be won.

The Country Speaks: Boston

No Disarmament on the Home Front ..... *By DeWitt John*

The lengthening shadows of war thrust themselves across the salons and corridors of Boston's Hotel Statler when 1,200 Bay State social workers assembled there the other day to talk over the problems they face. This year's Massachusetts Council of Social Work was a conference colored by wartime social urgency. The delegates realized as the four-day convention unfolded, if they did not know it before, that the Battle of Democracy is being fought not only on the battlefields, but in the homes and the thinking, the experience and the feelings of ordinary people everywhere including the United States.

There can be no social disarmament if the battle for human freedom is to be won. That was the central message of the convention. Despite heavy tax burdens and pre-occupation with war preparations, social services must be maintained for morale today and a better civilization tomorrow. Even before invasion or armed conflict, negative forces undermined liberalism and human freedom in Germany, Italy and France; if not resisted here, they may cause us to forget the dignity of man, and thus tear down the bulwarks of social stability.

This message was keynoted in a stirring address by Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Welfare Council, of Ottawa, who knows first-hand the social problems and dislocations of a war effort, and also the importance of a strong home front in maintaining the firing line.

"In total war, total population opposes total population," Miss Whitton explained. "The shock of battle depends upon lines of supply and those supply lines today stretch from Kharkov and Tobruk and embattled England over land and sea to the factories of Massachusetts and into the homes from which the workers come, into the homes of all the population on which must turn the will to fight on, to stand, to sacrifice."

Men cannot give their best, the Canadian welfare leader continued, if they go forth to long hours of heavy work and return therefrom "to homes, upset and uncertain, wherein minds and hearts are throbbing with instinctive misgivings and unanswered questions." And closest to many of these homes are community services, to whom people turn increasingly, amid wartime dislocation, for social needs. The social workers meet these people daily "in family agency, day nursery, child protection office, community center, or as a family visitor," and thus are in apt position to lend support where support, confidence, courage and hope are most needed.

Emphasizing the importance of social services in Britain's war effort, Miss Whitton pointed out that England has steadily expanded social services and is spending in 1941 about 20 times what it spent in 1891. Then she quoted Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, as saying:

"We have not paid too great a price. We are reaping the harvest of the foresight of those . . . who laid the foundation of our great social service schemes which have added to the virility and strength of the people and contributed to the manpower so essential now to defend liberty."

Morale can be enormously strengthened if social workers face current conditions squarely, and deal with them effectively, Miss Whitton held. These workers can help supply recreational needs of families in mushrooming defense communities; they can help ease the pressure on uprooted families; they can help people work out housing, financial or other home problems.

These problems are symptoms of shifting and tremor in the whole structure of community life. Old patterns are being destroyed. The old world can never return, and a new society must be built.

This makes even more urgent the need for keeping the home front strong and stable. "It will suffice us little to win physical victory today, if we have lost the things we fought to keep for the long tomorrow," the speaker continued.

The free civilization of tomorrow is even now being brought to its fullness in the United States and in Canada; for the democratic nations build their own strength and their future in so far as they put into practice their basic premise that government is set up and operated to protect the dignity of living and the freedom of man.

To Change the Subject:

Pennies Make Dollars ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

"She doesn't stand in the middle of the kitchen to plan a meal, she starts at the ice chest."

A young friend of mine was discussing a woman of her acquaintance—a woman of ample means—and her economy in the planning of her menus.

"Nothing was ever wasted in her household," said my young friend. "If there was one carrot left, it was grated for salad or put into the soup. If there was a little piece of cheese and a single tomato, they were sliced onto a piece of bread with a strip of bacon over them and put in the oven for Sunday night supper. She could make a good meal out of practically nothing."

I've been thinking this over and it seems more and more important.

Not long ago Mrs. Edward H. McKeon, President of the Maryland State Federation of Garden Clubs, told members of the Massachusetts Federation of a survey of food waste she had made in her home city, Baltimore. The heaviest waste, she said, was in the poorest districts of the city, with bread one of the principal items she saw discarded. She made the survey herself—a careful inspection of garbage cans in various sections to see just what and how much food was being thrown away—so she knew what she was talking about.

I recalled also the young English woman who came to Washington with her young baby last year. Walking past a garbage can put out for the collector, she halted the friend beside her and pointed with astonishment to the bread she saw there. "Oh, how terrible that all that food should be wasted when elsewhere so many are hungry," she exclaimed.

Just the other day a couple of friends visited a little woman on relief whom they desired to help. She was making patchwork when they called. While they were there a neighbor came in with a coat she had been hemming for the little woman, a service for which the woman paid out of her small relief allowance. Thought my friends, she could have saved money by doing her own hemming instead of the patchwork.

All of which points rather solemnly, it seems to me, to the old adage "Waste not, want not." Yes, this piece has a moral. I admit it, a moral of which we are no doubt to become increasingly mindful in the days ahead.

From the Office of Price Administration in Washington there came last week a news release, the address of Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator, delivered at the Conference on Women's Activities in Civilian Defense. It was printed on both sides of the paper and quoted Miss Elliott as saying: "Today we must right about face. We no longer have a surplus but a scarcity. Today any needless drain on our economic energy hinders our power to produce and it is on that power that we will ultimately win or lose in this great effort. That is why this emergency has thrown the problems of the consumer into the very center of the national defense program.

"Make no mistake about it," she continued, "there is no product bought or used by any one of us that does not affect the building of national defense. Even the tomatoes grown in your own back yard used paper as a packet of seeds, was shipped to the store where you bought it by railroads or trucks, was packaged on a machine built of steel. And all of these—steel, railroads, trucks and paper—are strategic defense materials.

"When you buy a loaf of bread, a pair of shoes, a can of peaches, or a new dress, you are buying more than supplies for yourself and your home. You are buying the services and use of materials, men and machines. The food we eat, the clothes we wear, the things we buy and the things we use—all these are as much a part of defense as guns, tanks and airplanes. We must not waste them."

In the same mail came "The Bulletin" issued for November by the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defense in Great Britain. Under the heading "Food News" was an item on how to make a cream substitute from margarine, sugar, corn flour and milk. Another on how to keep cheese fresh began with these words: "The small and precious cheese ration."

Under the heading "Waste Paper," the opening paragraph said: "Salvage is branded on the heart of every W. V. S. organizer (or if it isn't it ought to be) but only a very small portion of the members who do the dull, dirty work of collecting salvage have the opportunity of seeing the waste material brought back into use."

Then it told how banks and business firms were turning over old books and ledgers for repulping. At the end, one of three "lessons we learnt" was "That no collection is too small and that adding together of the small amounts is what makes big results possible."

Perhaps America too should learn the lesson that small savings bring big results.

The Battle of Words: U. S. Takes the Offensive

Verbal and literary output of Washington is one defense project that tops all expectations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—There is one phase of the United States' strategy of offense which is already hitting full stride, even as the nation enters the war. It is the offensive of words and ideas. And it is based on a production and distribution of words here which has been exceeding all expectations.

Granted that the Government and press of the United States face a most serious problem regarding the censorship of military news; this problem is even now being given the most intensive consideration and doubtless will be worked out in the weeks immediately ahead. But there is no problem of censorship in the work here under discussion: the collecting of information for the United States Government, and the publishing of its ideological point of view to the world at large.

In all there are at least—one says at least because new ones come fast—nine defense information agencies employing more than 1,400 reporters, poets, artists, musicians, psychologists and stenographers at a current annual budget of approximately $10,000,000.

Where all this publicity is headed, what it will accomplish, what it portends—all of these matters, at least in their present stage of development, are subject to a good deal of coutroversy and conflicting opinion. But from the avalanche of news about how the Government is going to handle news these main conclusions emerge:

1. The United States Government is prepared to take the lead in fighting the "psychological" war against the Nazis. The United States will fight this war on three fronts. It will seek to reach the German people with objective news which Hitler is now denying his people. It will seek to buoy and strengthen the resistance of all temporarily Nazi-conquered countries. It will seek to bring home constantly to all the Latin-American nations what a Hitler victory would mean to them. The American Government is unquestionably entering upon a new and intensified phase of the Battle of World Morale against Hitlerism and is preparing to assume the offensive.

OFF Co-ordinating Agency

2. Through the radio monitoring service of the Federal Communications Commission, which is really an "eavesdropping" service on all foreign radiocasts everywhere every minute of the day, and through the Office of the Co-ordinator of Defense Information, headed by Col. William J. Donovan, the United States Government is today extracting every last particle of information and insight, every clue and hint, every suspicion and guess as to what the Axis Powers are doing, planning, plotting and preparing. Every source of information is tapped. Every piece of information is recorded and made available to key officials. Every radiocast is reported, digested, analyzed and interpreted.

3. New efforts are being made to put an end to the confusion and conflicting data which occasionally come forth from the multiplicity of defense information bureaus. This is the particular job of the latest addition to the publicity agencies, the newly established Office of Facts and Figures—known as OFF to headline writers and Washingtonians. To co-ordinate the nine main information units and if possible to detect major conflicts of data before the Administration becomes publicly embarrassed, OFF now comes into being under the skilled and distinguished direction of Archibald MacLeish, a poet who can put himself on speaking terms with prose when necessary. Mr. MacLeish is also the Librarian of Congress and speech-refiner for the President.

Battle of Morale

4. Now that the Government is frankly and energetically embarking on the role of propagandizing abroad, do these multiplying devices of "defense information" mean that it intends to undertake a major propagandizing job at home?

Such highly placed public relations officials as Stephen Early, Press Secretary to the President, and Lowell Mellet, chief of the Office of Government Reports, have long and constantly urged against the Government attempting any "selling" job on the American people. They would get out the facts, as they see the facts, and let the private institutions of the press, radio and newsreel perform their function. Mr. Mellet's theory is that the American people don't need to be told what to think by the Government; they need only to be given the facts to think about.

This still remains the theory of Government's publicity sources, despite their growth in power and number, but the question no doubt remains whether so many high-powered Government newspapermen and publicity artists can long remain quietly at their job without overdoing it.

Mr. MacLeish has emphasized that the only purpose and intention of OFF is to "facilitate a widespread and accurate understanding of the status and progress of the national defense effort," that it doesn't plan any inundating splash of handouts, and is determined to stick to factual and objective answering of questions. That statement by Mr. MacLeish deserves to stand until events, over which he might not have control, prove otherwise.

All the defense information agencies function in three principal categories and in these categories the all-in organization shapes up about as follows:

Incoming Information — Apart from the regular diplomatic, consular and military intelligence sources, the foreign radiocast monitoring service of the F. C. C. and the Office of Co-ordinator of Defense Information are the two agencies which deal mainly with incoming data bearing upon the Nation's defense and war measures, although Colonel Donovan's staff performs other significant functions as well.

The F. C. C. listening posts—one located at Portland, Oregon, to take down Far Eastern radiocasts, another at Silver Springs, Md., for European radiocasts, and a third at Kingsville, Texas, for Latin America — record between 600,000 and 900,000 words of foreign news and propaganda every day.

This incoming material goes through two refining processes at the hands of the F. C. C. experts. First it is "reported." This simply means that this great mass of words is carefully studied and its main points objectively and factually brought into focus. No opinions are expressed by these Government "reporters" and no interpretation introduced.

"Analysis" Next

These radiocasts and the reports on them are then teletyped to the Washington headquarters of the F. C. C. where they are subjected by another set of experts to "analysis." These analysts study the trend of the radiocasts from different sources, note new points which are stressed, observe departures from previous claims and plans, give attention to the new purposes to which the propaganda radiocasts appear to be directed. They study what is left unsaid and concealed as much as they study what is said and revealed. They seek to deduce and to detect new Axis policies and plans from the trends of the radiocasts and have, it is reliably reported, often been successful in doing so in past months. . . . They send these analyses to the Co-ordinator of Defense Information, to the President, State Department, Navy and War Departments.

Drawing upon many other sources than the F. C. C. radiocast analyses, Colonel Donovan's office is the principal and final co-ordinator of worldwide military information. In the main it draws upon the existing diplomatic, commercial and military intelligence services to gather its data but lately it has dispatched its own special staff of observers to London. However, by having access to virtually every scrap of intelligence which reaches the American Government, it is frequently able to add insight and meaning to reports which might otherwise appear unimportant or unrevealing. Its final reports and deductions are available only to the top defense officials, including the Lend-Lease Administrator.

U. S. on Offensive

The fact is that the Government, under the combined work of Colonel Donovan and Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, is taking the initiative in carrying Democracy's ideological battle against Hitler into all the European countries and throughout the Western Hemisphere.

As is evidenced by the many signs of revolt among the occupied countries, Germany is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain the pose of benefactor and peace-bringer and in constant short-wave radiocasts, prepared by Colonel Donovan's office for Europe and Mr. Rockefeller's office for Latin America, the United States is countering Mr. Goebbels on every hand.

Just as Nazi propagandists sought to pave the way for Hitler's conquests, so Democracy's propagandists are seeking to sustain and strengthen resistance to Hitler by revealing facts about the progress of the war which are concealed from the conquered peoples and by building confidence in the prospects of an ultimate Allied victory. The office of the Co-ordinator of defense information sponsors radiocasts daily over ten short-wave stations and are planning to establish more. The co-ordinator of Latin-American affiairs aims primarily at combatting Nazi publicity and in demonstrating the common cause of the Western Hemisphere.

Domestic Information — Government agencies amply manned and always busy in disseminating information to the press, the radio, and the movie and still news photographers on all phases of the Nation's defense measures and defense production, include the War, Navy, Treasury—the latter concerned with selling defense bonds —and the State Departments. There is also the large information section of the Office of Emergency Management, which is the main contact with all the branches of the OPM, with SPAB and related defense units. There is the Selective Service Information Bureau and finally OFF, the new and as yet unproved harmonizer and co-ordinator of the unco-ordinated. Apart from State and Selective Service, which have small staffs, these publicity units employ from 200 to 300 persons, including clerical assistance.

The predominant view of the Washington press corps is that these agencies are an aid to informed reporting and that with the size and complexity of the Government they are inevitable. They are subject to abuses but it is the abuses which need to be checked, not the primary work of the Government's publicity bureaus.

Finally, while America's role in the psychological offensive is seen as important, there is little tendency to give propaganda too high a rating as a means of winning the war. It is clearly recognized that propaganda against the enemy has proven in the past to have little effect until the enemy has suffered significant military reverses.

Wide World

The Chief High Collector and Distributor of Ideas and Words at Work

Col. William J. Donovan, Co-Ordinator of Defense Information, addressing the press.

That Man Is Here Again

By a Staff Artist

History-Making Game Played at Boston Garden—Crimson Quintet Faces Brown

Bruins in First Wartime Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In an atmosphere charged with the portent of momentous events to come, before 12,000 spectators sobered by happenings of the past three days, the Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks last night played to a 2-2 overtime tie in a National Hockey League game at Boston Garden.

In many ways the game was unusual, even unique. Yet even more unusual were the circumstances surrounding the contest, the first professional hockey game ever played in Boston under wartime conditions and the first ever interrupted so that the audience could hear a broadcast by the President of the United States.

That so many spectators came to the Garden last night was surprising considering all that has happened since Sunday. President Weston Adams of the Bruins said before the game that he did not think that there would be 5,000 in the house. That 12,000 were there can be taken as fairly conclusive evidence that hockey may prove one of many safety valves for the emotions of citizens under the strain of war.

Conditions

Never before in the history of the National Hockey League had a game been approached under more adverse conditions as far as expectations of a good crowd were concerned. As Weston pointed out at the pre-game dinner, war had been declared Sunday. An air-raid alarm which proved to be merely a test had shaken Bostonians. The city's police commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty, had made a late-afternoon appeal to drivers by radio not to bring their cars into Boston. And the President was speaking during the game.

Only one of those conditions could the Bruins' management cope with, and that was the President's message. That they could bring to the spectators by means of the public address system, and for the half-hour he spoke, the audience listened attentively. Players of both teams sat on their respective benches wrapped in blankets to keep warm.

Solemnity

The solemnity of the evening was apparent on several fronts. Faces of the spectators as they entered the Garden were serious, and for the first time the Garden lights were put off except for one spotlight as the Star-Spangled Banner was played. This beam of light shone on the American Flag. Following the President's speech, the National Anthem came over the loudspeakers, and once again the lights were darkened and Old Glory illumined.

The teams were able to finish two full periods before President Roosevelt spoke at 10 p. m., and in those two periods occurred all the scoring. Red Hamill scored the first goal on a pass from Bill Cowley in the opening period, and Cowley's assist saw him move to the front in the league scoring race with 15 points. Max Bentley evened the game again when he combined with veteran Mush Marsh early in the second stanza. Bill Carse sent the Hawks out in front when he scored with the help of Bill Thoms and George Allen, and then big Woody Dumart fired a long shot past goalie Sam Lo Presti of Chicago. On the shot, the result of a pass from Flash Hollett to Dumart, Lo Presti's vision was blocked by his defenseman, Joe Cooper.

Over the Blue Line

Although Alex Kaleta is the only newcomer to the Hawk roster, this year's club is a distinct improvement over last year's . . . Manager Paul Thompson explained the situation at the pre-game dinner: "Injuries have not cost us a man this year," he said, "whereas last year it was a rare occasion when we had our full club. We have a young club, and the youngsters are beginning to find themselves. Our only real veterans are Seibert, Wiebe, Marsh, and Cooper, and they are playing great hockey."

Chicago, incidentally, is headed for its best year in N. H. L. history, and if the season is finished will realize improvements all along the line . . . Attendance is up, primarily because of four complete sell-outs of 18,300 in a row in Chicago . . . The team is traveling at its fastest pace over the first quarter of the season . . . For the first twelve games the Hawks had 15 points and had scored 34 goals . . . If they continue their present pace, that will mean 60 points and 132 goals for the full season, which would beat their previous high two years ago of 52 points and 112 goals . . . The dark-haired Thompson is Tiny's younger brother . . . You cannot mistake the family resemblance.

* * *

Roy Conacher did not dress for the game . . . The tie shoved the Bruins one point ahead of Toronto into undisputed leadership of the league . . . Bruins have a practice scheduled for tomorrow noon and then will leave Saturday for a return engagement with the Hawks in Chicago Sunday . . . John Crawford is an air-raid warden in Auburndale, and was on duty part of yesterday afternoon . . . John expects to become an American citizens in the spring . . . Brimsek had 16 saves to 27 for Lo Presti.

* * *

Sydney Millionaires of the Cape Breton League have signed Bill Langelle of Winnipeg . . . Bill is a brother of Pete, who plays for Toronto . . . Dave MacKay, who played last year for Chicago but who could not get across the border this fall, will coach the Nanaimo, B. C., Clippers of the Pacific Coast Intermediate Amateur League for a while . . . Dave is still trying to get his amateur card back.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	8	3	1	17	45	35
Toronto	9	3	0	18	45	29
Chicago	7	4	2	16	36	34
New York	7	5	0	14	46	38
Detroit	5	7	1	11	40	39
Brooklyn	3	9	1	7	30	48
Montreal	1	10	1	3	26	48

Result Dec. 9

Boston 2, Chicago 2 (overtime).

Sports Around the Hub

Lefty Grove Will Be Missed

Boston and the American League will miss Lefty Grove. He may have had his faults, such as occasional temperamental outbursts and an undiplomatic way with newspapermen, but in the strenuous art of throwing a baseball up to the hitter, the towering southpaw from the Maryland mountains was a master. Even those who had no patience with his crude mannerisms, had to admit that he belongs with the great left-handers of all time. When he was right, few pitchers could give you a better ball game.

Grove probably wishes today that he had cultivated more friendships in baseball—that he had not carried his gruff mountaineer ways through his 17 brilliant American League years. Otherwise, the Red Sox would have been able to place him immediately as a minor league manager or big league coach.

It is strange, indeed, why some of the greatest ball players never were able to make the grade in the managerial field. Perhaps the outstanding example is Ty Cobb. Honus Wagner is another. No hurler in the most recent two decades knew more about his trade than does Grove, yet Lefty has had little success passing his vast knowledge along to younger men.

* * *

A year ago Bob Quinn went on a personal scouting tour of the International League and announced later that he saw only two ball players worth buying. One was Tommy Holmes, outfielder of the Newark club. The name of the other escapes our memory. Bob tried at the time to buy Holmes from the Yankees, but was flatly refused. At Chicago, however, the President of the Braves completed the deal, and those who should know insist that the boy is the center fielder Casey Stengel has been looking for.

* * *

Boston College's football lettermen felt before the election meeting that a close battle between Mike Holovak and Fred Naumetz would result in the search for a 1942 captain, which probably prompted the shift to co-captains. Both Holovak, the 205-pound right halfback from Lansford, Pa., and Naumetz, the 215-pound center from Newburyport, deserved recognition on their '41 play for the Eagles.

* * *

The award of 196 insignia to athletes who competed in fall sports is announced by Harvard. Football numerals were voted to James F. Gallagher Jr., '45, who was prevented from playing in the Yale game by illness. Major "H" in minor colors was awarded to Capt. John Penson, Morton Myerson, Daniel Poor and Ernest Staber, all of whom have played on the varsity soccer team for three years.

Shorts . . . Only one college basketball game is scheduled locally this evening. American International visits Boston University. Havard, however, goes to Providence for a game with Brown. Other dates involving New England colleges take Norwich to St. Lawrence (Canton, N. Y.), and St. Anselm's to Clark . . . George Earnshaw, one-time Athletics' ace, is a lieutenant in the naval air force . . . Johnny Quigley, the former Manhattan College runner who was seen here in several invitation meets, is an Army private at Fort Knox . . . Arrangements are currently being made for The Pleasant Yacht Club's annual New Year's party.

Jim Tabor is around town and in his own words, "rarin' to get a bat in my hands." . . . The B. C. gridiron squad attended last night's Bruin game . . . With the opposition skating in on him, Frankie Brimsek is the collest net minder seen in these parts since the days of George Hainsworth. Veteran hockey critics, incidentally, are beginning to call Frankie the No. 1 of all time, which covers a lot of territory . . . Wonder what is holding up the news on Jimmy Foxx? Or isn't there going to be any?

Going or Coming?

Wide World

Sergeant Hank Greenberg Leaves the Army

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—The Detroit Tiger slugger is shown here when released from the Army after serving some six months. Next picture may be that in which he is shown returning to Army life, due to the present Far East situation. (A report from Philadelphia today indicates Greenberg will return to the Army of his own accord.)

Three Changes Are Suggested By Pat Hanley

Major L. B. Pat Hanley, Boston University's varsity football coach, has made three recommendations for rule changes in football to Lou Little, who is in charge of rule change recommendations for the coaches.

Pat's three recommendations were:

1. That the automatic first down which is given to any offensive team when an opponent runs into the kicker be eliminated.
2. No sneak plays be permitted from free substitutions.
3. If a ball goes out of bounds on the kick-off, it shall be put into play at midfield.

The feeling of the Terrier coach is that the automatic first down for running into the kicker is a bit too severe, and that no first down should be given unless the 5-yard penalty is enough to make up the distance needed for a first down.

With free substitution in effect, it is almost impossible to keep track of men going in and out of games, and it has permitted the possibility of the return of sneak plays. In many cases coaches throughout the country made gentlemen's agreements before each game that the sneak play would not be used, and Pat feels that it would be just as well to write it into the rules and settle it once and for all.

His third recommendation, that a kick-off going out of bounds be returned to midfield, will help the game from a spectator standpoint, he feels. The runback of a kick-off is one of the big thrills of the game, and if any team wants to employ safety first tactics they should be made to pay the penalty by having the opposing team put the ball in play at midfield.

For years the Terrier coach has legislated for the return of the goalposts to the goal line and to permit the forward pass anywhere up to the line of scrimmage, but he has just about given up hopes of seeing either of these two rules passed and has not recommended either this year.

Dartmouth Elects Gridder Bud Kast

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 10 (AP)—Twenty-eight lettermen, including 11 juniors and as many sophomores, named Edward (Bud) Kast of Pearl River, N. Y., as Dartmouth's 1942 varsity football captain. He is the first backfield player to be so honored since All-America Bob MacLeod in 1938 and the third such in the last decade.

UNH

Charlie Judd

Fullback from Everett, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1942 University of New Hampshire football team.

Trading Tempo Quickens; Lefty Grove Is Through

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—The trading tempo of the major league meetings quickened today with half a dozen deals closed and several others, including the possible sale of Dolph Camilli to the Yankees, in the negotiating stage. Overnight the Phillies announced sale of outfielder John Rizzo to Brooklyn and infielder Emmett Mueller to Montreal, a Dodgers' farm; and the New York Giants bought third baseman Bill Werber from Cincinnati and sold outfielders Joe Moore and Morrie Arnovich to Indianapolis.

This business followed such deals of the meetings' first day as the Chicago White Sox trading outfielder Mike Kreevich and pitcher Jack Hallett to the Philadelphia Athletics for outfielder Wally Moses and the Boston Braves buying outfielder Tommy Holmes from Newark for cash.

Camilli Rumor

The big talk, however, was the bidding of the world champion New York Yankees for Camilli, veteran first baseman of the pennant-winning Dodgers and the National League's most valuable player last season, when he led in both home runs and runs batted in.

The best guess was that Larry MacPhail, Dodger President, was asking about $75,000 for his prize, even though all other National League clubs waived on him at $7,500. President Ed Barrow of the Yanks was thought to have offered about $50,000.

Representatives of the two clubs met yesterday and last night and the dickering was to continue today. If it should go through the Dodgers hoped to buy Johnny Mize from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Also on the fire were the possible sale of outfielder Rip Radcliff by Detroit to the Boston Braves and the White Sox offer of second baseman Billy Knickerbocker and other inducements to the Tigers for outfielder Bruce Campbell and pitcher Dizzy Trout. The Washington Senators also seek Campbell.

Closed Quickly

The Werber sale was closed in five minutes. Although the 33-year-old infielder, who helped Cincinnati win two pennants, batted only .239 last season, the Reds were believed to have received $20,000, approximately $5,000 less than they paid the Athletics for him in 1939.

The Phillies were understood to have got $10,000 for Rizzo. When he broke in with Pittsburgh in 1938 the right-handed slugger looked like a promising star, but never has measured up and last season batted only .217.

The Chicago White Sox announced they had released Monty Stratton as coach and made him manager of the farm club at Lubbock in the West Texas-New Mexico League.

Frank Frisch's contract as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates was extended an additional year to include the 1943 season. Frisch was signed to a two-year contract when he replaced Pie Traynor after the 1939 season and today's action by President Bill Benswanger was the second time it has been extended a year before expiration.

Grove Through

The American League heard a proposal to move the Browns from St. Louis to Los Angeles, but after discussion unanimously decided to retain the club in St. Louis.

After 17 long and brilliant years in the American League, Lefty Grove is through. The towering Boston Red Sox southpaw asked for, and was given, his unconditional release by Tom Yawkey here yesterday.

Owner Yawkey said that Grove came to that decision some time ago during his annual visit to the young millionaire's South Carolina hunting preserve. Yawkey, one of the veteran's most ardent admirers, said he decided to quit baseball during an after-dinner conversation.

"How do you feel about yourself as a pitcher?" Yawkey said he asked Grove. "Well, I don't think I can pitch any more," Grove replied. "You know I have had 23 years of baseball. I think I have done enough pitching over that stretch."

Yawkey added that he feared that Grove, who won seven games last season to extend his all-time major league victory record to 300-even, would be unable to get into condition for another season.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 9

National League

Boston 3, Chicago 2 (tie).

American League

Springfield 2, Hershey 2 (tie).

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 1, River Vale 0.
Johnstown 5, Atlantic City 2.

American Association

Tulsa 4, Kansas City 2.

Tonight's Schedule

American League

Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Springfield at Philadelphia.
Indianapolis at Providence.

American Association

Dallas at Minneapolis.
Fort Worth at Omaha.

Eastern Amateur League

New York at Boston.
Washington at Baltimore.
Atlantic City at River Vale.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Johnstown	10	3	2	22	65	49
Boston	10	3	1	21	72	39
New York	9	4	1	19	66	46
Washington	6	7	1	13	60	63
Atlantic City	5	9	0	6	49	71
Baltimore	4	9	0	8	53	66
River Vale	3	10	1	5	36	46

Results Dec. 9

Washington 1, River Vale 0.
Johnstown 5, Atlantic City 2.

Harvard Tests New System Against Tippy Dye's Five

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite an impressive 61-31 opening-game victory over M. I. T. last week, Coach Earle Brown of the Harvard basketball varsity is not laboring under the illusion that his boys will be a championship threat in the fast Eastern Intercollegiate League this winter. As in the past, the Crimson quintet will lack the height and balance of such powerhouses as Dartmouth and Cornell.

"We'll let any team know we're in the game," said the new Harvard mentor. "But don't expect too much of us for a while. I'm still feeling my way around here at Cambridge and it takes time for the boys to learn a new system."

But in that triumph over Tech—Harvard almost doubled the M. I. T. tally.

Hitting Basket

"Yes, the boys were hitting the basket that night," grinned Brown. "I was very proud of them. I expected a real tough game, but they showed me I was wrong by rushing Tech right off their feet.

"I was particularly pleased with the attendance," Earle went on. "They tell me it was the largest opening-game turnout in Harvard's basketball history and I certainly think it grand of the crowd to give us such fine support. I want them to know we appreciate it."

What about the Brown game at Providence this evening?

"It will be a good proving ground for us, and I say this with no intention of belittling Tippy Dye's team," Brown continued. "Dye was a great basketball player himself—smart, fast and a lightning ball handler. If Tippy can pass a few of his tricks along to the boys—and I'm certain he can—Brown will give us a busy evening."

Starting Team

Harvard will start Capt. Chris Finegan and Ed Buckley at the guard posts, Bob Lutz and Joe Romano as forwards, and either Don Lutze, George Burditt or Ed Rothschild at center. Brown is still experimenting at the center berth, although a hint of this situation may lie in the fact that both Rothschild and Lutze can also play in the back court.

Buckley was the star of the victory over Tech, scoring 20 points for the night—although working only about half the game—and sinking the first 12 Crimson points himself. Lutze sank nine points, Romano seven and Burditt six. Rothschild, regular center a year ago under Wes Fesler, is still handicapped by an injury.

The Crimson squad currently includes 19 names. Aside from the aforementioned starters in the Brown game, the list includes guards Ed Hadley, Jack Torgan, Art Scully and Dick Elken; and forwards Bill Snyder, John Axon, George Webber and George Dillon, all of whom saw service in the Tech game. John Clarke, Hugh Hyde, Alan Reade and Dick Sorlien will also get occasional service.

No More Cuts

Brown will carry the 19-man squad thorugh the winter. "It is my hope that we will be able to play junior varsity games prior to the regularly-scheduled Eastern League varsity contests this year," he said. "No definite plans have as yet been made along these lines, but I'm hoping to put the idea across. It would give reserves a chance to learn in actual competition, instead of watching from the bench."

Earle Brown and his boys are looking ahead with keen anticipation to the Mid-West tour. They will meet University of Detroit at Detroit, Michigan State at East Lansing, Bradley P. I. a Peoria, University of Illinois at Champaign and Notre Dame (Brown's alma mater) at South Bend. As all of these teams have power and balance, and probably are as strong or stronger than any outfit the Crimson will meet in the Eastern League, the journey should prove very beneficial.

* * *

While speaking of this western trip, Brown pointed out that the best way for a team to improve itself in any sport, is to play better teams.

* * *

The most crucial stage of the Harvard schedule comes in early January, when Brown sends his team against Cornell and Dartmouth in Eastern League tests on successive nights.

* * *

After tonight's game at Providence, Harvard keeps one other date before going West—with Northeastern at Cambridge Dec. 17. The tour opens at Detroit Dec. 22.

Harlow Declares Harvard Gridmen Will Come Through

With the present world situation tempering the usual gaiety of the occasion, Harvard's varsity football team was characterized as a group which would come through for their country just as they did for their college on the gridiron by Head Coach Dick Harlow last night.

Speaking at the victory dinner at the Harvard Club, given only Crimson elevens victorious over Yale, Coach Harlow declared that this team proved it could take a licking and come back to victory. He then drew a parallel. "We had our Perm and our Cornell, too," he said, "but we came back to go through our last six games undefeated.

"Now we are having our Hawaii, and we may have our Manila, too. But boys, never lose faith . . . So long as we never lose faith we shall win."

At the dinner no optimism was shown for next fall regarding football, the general attitude being to wait and see whether or not Harvard will field a team. Capt. Fran Lee and Capt.-Elect Don Forte spoke briefly and effectively before the presentation of awards. Harlow presented gold footballs to 29 lettermen, 15 of them seniors, while Athletic Director Bill Bingham gave awards to the various coaches.

Rovers Arrive For Game With O's at Garden

Probable Line-ups

Boston		New York
Dumond	lw	rw, Livingston
Chaisson	c	c, Kirkpatrick
Gronsdal	rw	lw, Tilson
Andersen	ld	rd, Sandalack
Martin	rd	ld, Kyle
Polich	g	g, Cosby

Boston Spares: Baranowski, Yourkowics, Wade, Fitzgerald, Desrosiers, Sullivan, Barry, Beigler.

New York Spares: Robinson, Kendall, Macey, Nordin, Hollinger, Medynski, Davidson, Colvin, Cameron.

Face-off: 8:30 p. m.

The New York Rovers move into Boston Garden tonight for a meeting with the swiftly moving Boston Olympics in what shapes up as the finest amateur attraction of the still young season.

The Rovers invade the Hub with a fine assortment of flashing forwards, most brilliant of whom is Hub Macey, of last year's Allan Cup champions, Regina Rangers. Olympics saw enough of Macey when the two teams met in New York last month, for Macey connected for five goals. His linemate of the present Rovers, Bill Robinson, likewise played with Regina last winter.

With one exception the New York team is made up of Canadian youths, but that exception is a former Boston boy, Jerry Cosby, who will perform in the Rover cage. Cosby, a native of Roxbury, used to play for Walter Brown when the present Garden manager ran the Olympics. Jerry has been trying to retire from the game for some time now, but each year something has happened to the regular New York goalie and Cosby has stepped in. This season the regular guardian, Jack McGill, was forced out by a knee injury, and Jerry has since performed like the veteran he is.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 9

East

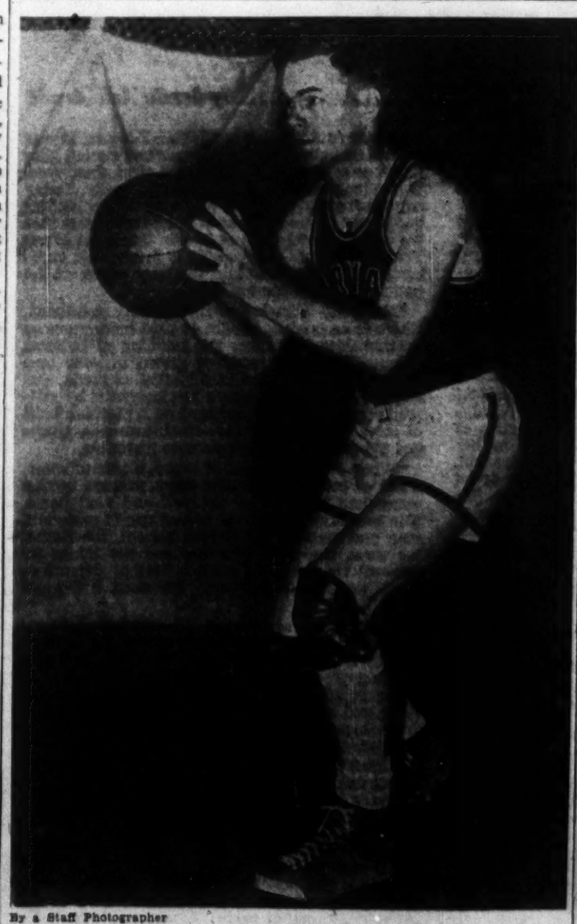
Manhattan 39, Muhlenberg 32.
Waynesburg 53, West Liberty 26.
Kenyon 71, Bluffton 37.
Heidelberg 48, Ashland 36.
Bucknell 33, Susquehanna 18.
Tennessee 60, Lincoln Memorial 19.
Tusculum 44, Tennessee State T. 33.
Langley Field 37, Richmond 32.
St. John's 62, Montclair State T. 38.
Dartmouth 47, Vermont 14.
New York U. 51, Upsala 28.
Scranton 65, Mansfield Teachers 38.
Loyola (Baltimore) 56, Morris-Harvey 31.
Ithaca 53, Hartwick 39.
Fairmont Teachers 57, Bethany 50.
Middlebury 31, Mass. Tech 47.
Toledo 48, Detroit Tech 23.
Wooster 64, Findley 33.
Adrian 36, Giffin 34.
Defiance 34, Hillsdale 31.

Midwest

Missouri 52, St. Louis 29.
Chadron Teachers 58, Sterling 38.
Indiana State 74, Oakland City 18.
Franklin 60, De Pauw 39.
Tri-State 46, Olivet 29.
Taylor 45, Central (Ind.) Normal 31.
Lake Forest 48, Illinois Tech 38.
Baker 33, Friends 30.
Peru Teachers 45, Tarkio 39.
Warrensburg Teach. 44, Westminster 31.
Winona Teach. 34, La Crosse T. 31.
Augustana 42, Wayne Teachers 28.
Luther 46, Augsburg 15.
Xavier 43, Morehead State T. 37.
Chicago Teach. 38, Arkansas State 24.

West

Rice 65, Sam Houston State 36.
Idaho 49, Montana State 32.
Nebraska State 58, Omaha 36.
Southern Methodist 40, No. Texas St. 34.



By a Staff Photographer

Edward T. Buckley, Harvard

A senior and regular starter at a guard post alongside Capt. Chris Finegan, Buckley tallied 20 points in the opening-game victory over M. I. T., although playing only about half time. Brown must watch him in tonight's contest at Providence.

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Victorian Furniture In Vogue Again

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toward the end of the year 1921 there was one book all America seemed to be reading. You saw travelers poring over it on transcontinental, suburban, and subway trains. It lay on the living-room tables of homes you visited, a thick book in a red cloth binding with untrimmed leaves. It was Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria."

Whether or not this brilliant volume, more absorbing than most novels, was the spark that set off the flame, certain it is that not long after its publication a few magazines devoted to the home began picturing and describing Victorian interiors. And at a longer interval, furniture manufacturers were introducing here and there a Victorian chair or sofa.

Until then "Victorian" had been the bête noire of our decorative mentors. To a generation that had swung far from the conservatism and prudery of the '70's and '80's, the style was "atrocious," "ridiculous," anathema. It does seem fussy and grotesque judged by modern standards, but some of us who were brought up with it, while not blind to its faults, cherish a kindly regard for its substantial if cluttered hominess.

Their Workmanship Was Fine

Even the most prejudiced must admit there is much good mixed up with the bad in it. Some of those big, deeply-tufted Victorian chairs are as easy to sit in as any of our present-day overstuffed pieces. And such was their workmanship that their frames and upholstery will often be found in good condition after half a century or more of use.

Except as an adventure or to gratify a whim, you probably will not care to go Victorian all the way. But if you have Victorian heirlooms that are interesting in themselves or prized for sentimental reasons, you may successfully combine them with other period pieces. That old black walnut sofa, for example, with its carved clusters of fruit that was once so forbidding in its horsehair cover, may be regenerated with a new covering. A fabric in some modern weave or a colorful printed linen will make it look quite vivacious in your living room. Or it will make an admirable and decorative piece for a spacious entrance hall.

They Will Hobnob Happily

The rosewood rocker so dear to your grandmother will hobnob happily with your English lounge chairs. And what a Victorian flavor you can get with a marble-top table, a big ottoman, tufted and deeply fringed, or a whatnot displaying—if you would carry your Victorianism to a consistent climax—an alabaster hand holding a vase, and a glass boot or hat (originally filled with sulphur matches for lighting the gas or the kerosene lamp on the center table). Perhaps, too, there will be wax flowers under a glass dome, fans, and daguerreotypes, to mention but a few of the knickknacks Victorians loved to strew around.

By all means have whatnots if you would attain the very epitome and essence of Victorianism. One woman who inherited a pair of them brought them down to date with a coat of vermilion lacquer.

But perhaps no fond relative has bequeathed you any Victorian originals? Nevertheless, if you like the period, there are excellent reproductions to be had; and probably more to come, what with the interest created in Deep South interiors of the Civil War period by such moving pictures as "Gone With the Wind." Some of the interesting results of mixing Victorian pieces, whether originals or reproductions, with present-day furniture are suggested in the accompanying sketches.

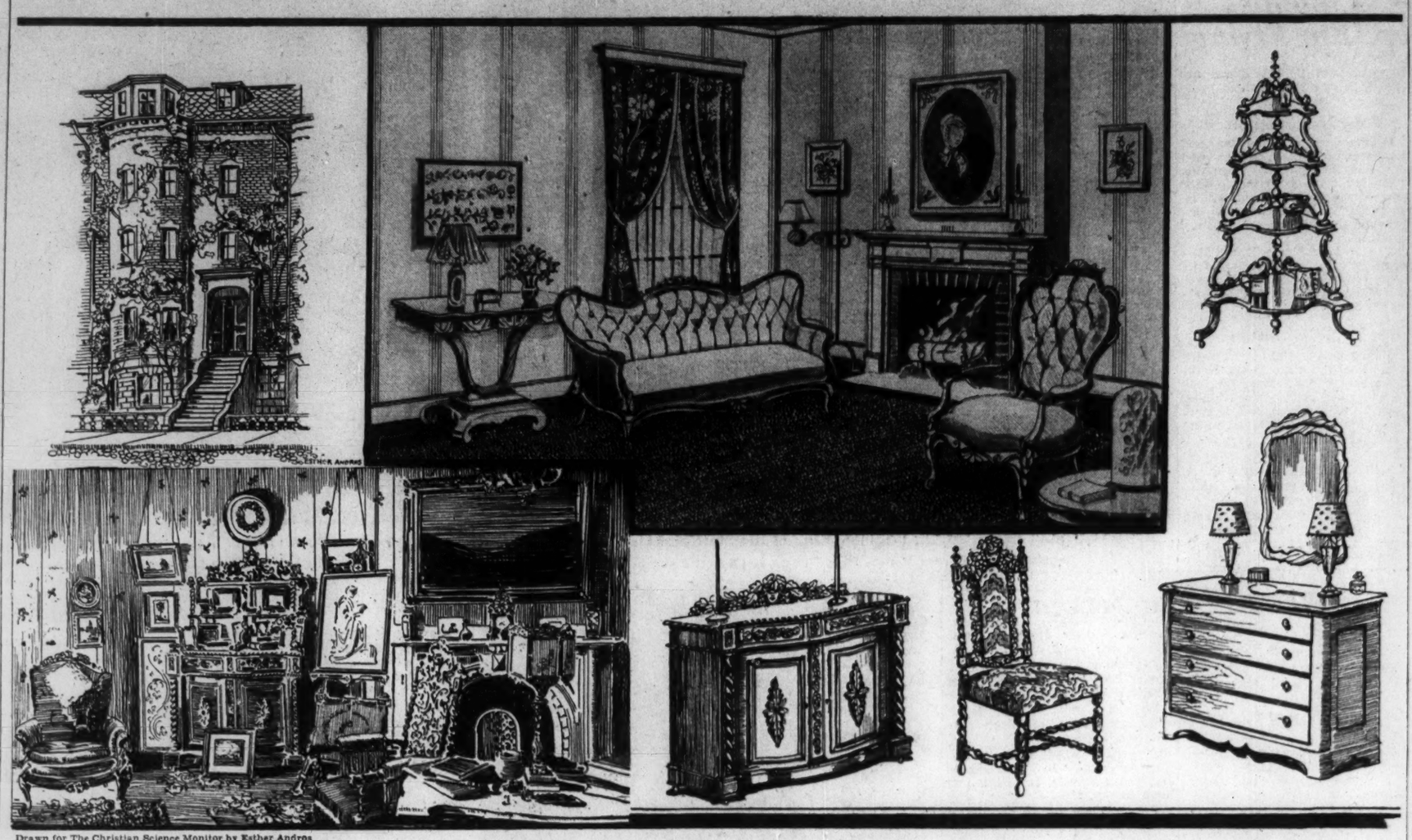
The Period Itself

Since homes reflect their times as well as their owners, we shall better understand this period if we consider what was then going on in the world. During this longest reign in English history—sixty-four years—England reached the peak of her power and greatness. The industrial revolution was in full swing. Mass production had become an accomplished fact and like a child with a new toy, people were exploring the possibilities of the machine, delighted at finding the many things that could be done with it. This accounts in some measure for the extravagant turning and carving of the middle and late period and for the Victorian love of gimcracks and "gingerbread."

Victoria herself, though an aristocrat in her point of view, was middle class in her tastes. Perhaps her lack of a keen sense of style had something to do with the not always discriminating use of pattern, the large-flowered Axminster and Brussels carpets, highly colored wallpapers, heavy, fringed draperies, elaborate lace curtains and table covers that characterize the later and more banal years of the period. However, about them all there was something solid and substantial. As Lytton Strachey aptly puts it, "The last vestige of the eighteenth century had disappeared. Cynicism and subtlety were shriveled into powder, and duty, industry, morality, and domesticity triumphed over them. Even the very chairs and tables had assumed with a singular responsiveness the forms of prim solidity."

Prim solidity! There you have the Victorian style of furnishing in a nutshell.

Tenth of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles are appearing on the second Wednesday of each month.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

The "parlour" (lower left) is from the mid-Victorian home sketched above it. All the furniture in the center living room is original Victorian brought up to date with modern coverings. Thus rejuvenated it is entirely appropriate for a room of today. The draperies in this room are of midnight-blue linen flowered in cream, camellia red, and primrose yellow. The sofa is covered in primrose corduroy; the broadloom rug is midnight blue. The armchair is in a diagonal antique satin of camellia red. An old pickle bottle made into a lamp, an old sampler, and flowers under a glass dome reflect the Victorian feeling.

The étagère in the "parlour" is shown at the right transformed into a buffet for a dining room of today. The finish has been removed and the piece waxed. Beside it is a Victorian side chair, originally covered with bottle green plush, now modernized in a cream and Burgundy machine-quilted chintz. Old bureaus like the one sketched are to be found today in many attics. They are usually of pine and when stripped and waxed combine charmingly with contemporary pieces. The same treatment may be applied to spool beds, or they may be painted and decorated if desired. At the top right is an authentic Victorian whatnot, which has been refinished in camellia red lacquer. It is used to display all-white china. The predominating style influences of this period include Louis XV, Charles II, and Gothic.

Be Original in Your Table Settings And Give Your Parties a Flair

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why is it," asked a manufacturer of tableware, "that women show originality in their hats and dresses yet are so unoriginal in their table settings? Why do they feel that because a piece of flatware or hollowware is named for a specific purpose that it must be limited to that use? We manufacturers must call our pieces by some name, you know! But women aren't original. They are afraid of doing the wrong thing, afraid of setting their tables, afraid of trusting their own good taste!"

Are we really afraid, I wondered. Is it that we don't know the rules or that we don't give enough time to making our table settings memorable? After all, every woman wants to be a hostess whose parties people talk about admiringly. And any ritual that families observe three times a day is very important.

As I investigated the subject, I came upon one starkly simple fact: the secret of an interesting table setting is a proper blend of tradition and originality. It means knowing the few basic rules, then putting the stamp of your individuality on the appointments. Don't use the same green bowl of flowers in the center every day. Or the same compote of wax fruits.

Try the effect of your Grandmother's lovely soup tureen as a centerpiece. Try putting one large and perfect bloom in a silver bowl, or a few short stemmed flowers in a silver compote, a mayonnaise bowl, a sauce boat, or a muffineer. If you have a long refectory table and are seating six people, why not put three places on each side and identical flower arrangements at both ends? Search for lovely place mats that harmonize with your china and your house. Try anything! Be original!

Placing the Silver

Yet before we speak of the specific detail of various meals, let's review hastily the traditional placing of silver. The rules are few and simple, universal and practical. The amount of silver at each place depends on your menu, but it should always be arranged so that you commence with the outside piece and use each in succession toward the plate. Knives to the right, with the cutting edge toward the plate. Spoons to the right of the knives. Forks, prongs up, on the left side except for the oyster fork, which goes at the extreme edge of the spoons. Put them all evenly, like soldiers, not more than an inch from the edge of the table. Don't put more than seven pieces of silver at each place. And do have the dessert fork and spoon brought in on the dessert plate.

The glass is placed to the right near the point of the knife. The bread and butter plate is on the left, directly above the forks. The butter spreader may be placed slantingly or in a perpendicular line across the right-hand side of the plate. Individual salts and peppers are put directly in front of the plate, or an open salt and pepper shaker between each two places. A folded napkin is laid on the place plate unless the first course is already on the table. Then the napkin goes to the left of the plate.

And that's all!

The formal dinner is the time when the best you possess in silver and china is used, when every detail is important, when strong women become weak with wondering, "Have I thought of everything?" Now, step by step, let's set a formal table and banish worry.

A formal table is always laid with a cloth—beautiful damask that is white, ivory, silver gray, or light beige. Flowers are loveliest for a centerpiece, but keep them low to encourage conversation across the table. Then put on, in a balanced arrangement, four single candlesticks or two candelabra. Use tall candles that lift the flame above the eyes. Matching compotiers of candy are usually placed near the candles.

For Your Formal Table

Bread and butter plates are omitted. Salts and peppers must be used. Your flat silver is as follows: on the left, from the outside toward the plate, are a fish fork, a dinner fork, and a salad fork. Beginning next to the plate on the right are a dinner knife, a fish knife, a soup spoon, and either an oyster fork or fruit spoon, depending on your menu. At such a formal party, soup is served in plates and eaten with a soup spoon which is really a tablespoon. The napkins, of course, are about nineteen inches square, match the cloth, and are placed on the service plates.

And service plates, in particular, are a concern to many a hostess. Service plates and place plates are the same. They are always large. They may be part of your dinner set or they may be of another pattern. They are useful as well as ornamental, because the first course can be set on them.

The buffet supper is most adaptable for entertaining a great many guests. The table is covered with a large cloth and the napkins are stacked at the corners. Candelabra are most effective and romantic. The main dishes are placed at either end in covered dishes or in chafing dishes. The salad, olives, jelly, and pickles are all on the table. The flat silver is laid out in convenient rows. The plates are large and placed in piles, about eight to a stack.

Perhaps you are asking yourself, "How can I serve these meals correctly when I don't have sufficient silver? Must I forego entertaining?" No, indeed! It is better to break a few rules knowingly than never to entertain. But, better still, if you are limited in silver or are still adding to your flatware, exercise your imagination in menu-planning and table setting. If you have no soup spoons, serve fruit juice as a luncheon's first course. If you have insufficient forks but plenty of butter spreaders, give a buffet supper with a dessert of cheese and crackers and jam. Make your silver do double duty. Use the baby's sterling porringer for jelly or jam. Use your silver bread tray for celery and olives. Serve hot vegetables in a silver fruit dish.

Knowing the rules of table setting helps every hostess, however. You can give parties with a flair. Your guests can't enjoy themselves unless you are at ease. And you are at your best when you blend tradition and originality to add touches of distinction and points of smart usage to your meals.

Old Crochet Hook Recruited For the Fashion Front

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Get out the old crochet hook. See how many stitches you can remember; for crochet is forging to the front in fashion. America has, in fact, just held this country's first all-crochet fashion show, sponsored by the National Needlecraft Bureau. It was given at the Waldorf Astoria for the benefit of the British-American Ambulance Corps, thus strengthening the threads of friendship between Britain and America.

Along the brilliant runway promenaded models wearing crochet ensembles in all classes of clothes, from sportswear to evening gowns.

As a matter of fact, more than 30 original all-crochet outfits were displayed in the collection, designed by Wanda and Bronislava Kofler, whose grandparents were once rich Polish landowners, again accenting the folk art of Europe in our fashions. These sisters went to school in Poland where Wanda studied chemistry, and Bronislava devoted her time to music, but they both learned to crochet.

Then times changed. There were no longer gracious evenings for music, nor opportunities to pursue chemical experiments. The family moved to Vienna where difficulties increased. The girls wondered what they could do that was practical. Under the guise of amusement, for it was thought beneath the dignity of the Polish landowners to consider "trade," the girls began to crochet. Their fingers flew and they made beautiful things. They began with themselves and crocheted sweaters and hats and clothes, branching out gradually to make them for their cousins, "whom they reckoned by the dozens," quite evidently, "and their aunts."

Then one day they learned, quite by chance, that there was a growing market in America for handmade European clothes. Why not some of their crochet jackets?

Several large English firms heard of their work, and sent in generous orders. The sisters moved to Paris, opened a small salon and went to work in earnest. They were through forever with false pride. If people admired their work, they were glad to show it and to sell it. Came the deluge—the fall of Paris, and they found their way to New York.

Both of them were looking pleased and happy at the fashion show, as applause greeted their creations. One of the loveliest of these was a hand-crocheted white evening jacket, hand-embroidered in turquoise wool with more than 3,000 dainty rhinestones sewn into the design.

Jackets for active sportswear were distinctive because of the clever way these sisters crochet-to-fit. They have a method of fitting and tailoring their garments so that there is not the least intimation of bulkiness or clumsiness.

Crocheted hats and accessories were interesting, showing how easy it is to vary basic costumes through their use. A rust-colored cotton wrap-around turban, with a bold pin thrust through its knot was popular, as was a rose-colored cotton crochet, brimmed halo hat, wired around the edge to give it form. Ascots, handbags, ruffles, belts, sweaters, cardigans, blouses, and capes—whatever they turned their hooked needles to apparently yielded attractive results.

Sensible Era Predicted By Schiaparelli

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present war, like World War No. 1, is doing things to fashions, according to Madame Schiaparelli. Today as yesterday, they are taking on a more youthful note and emphasizing freedom of movement.

"We shall choose clothes that are more practical and less romantic," she predicted. "Comfort and freedom will be the keynotes. Long wear will be a consideration. Therefore we shall insist on materials that are strong, and of the best possible quality. Let a woman don a classic, well-cut suit, plain, well-fitted shoes, add that final touch in the toilette routine of the smart woman—a drop of fine perfume—and she can step from the canteen to the salon with the confident assurance that she is correct in every detail of her costume."

"What about 'standard' clothes," she was asked. You could just see her quick reaction to this fatuous question.

"No," she replied unequivocally. "Even the countries at war have not come to that, but they are simplifying and limiting types, just as you are beginning to do in the stocking trade. At a time like this, defense is more important than anything else. The real woman will gladly make any sacrifice required to help her country.

"In England," she continued, "fashion has left the salon and gone into the factory, yet women have lost none of their attractiveness, and none of their femininity, because the best designers are creating war suits and overalls. All over the world women are working. In the stress of times like this, should a defense worker be conscious of what she has on?" she queried. "No, she cannot work with her skirt too tight, her armholes restraining, her shoes pinching. She must be free."

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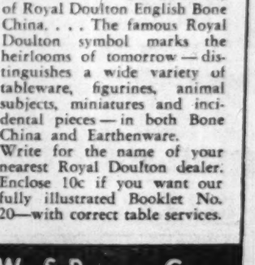

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Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Theater, Music, and Art

Second Week for 'Pulham' And 'Keep 'Em Flying'

A second week is announced at the State and Orpheum for "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," the film version of John P. Marquand's novel, which had its world premiere in Boston last Wednesday. Robert Young plays the role of Harry Pulham, who attempted to get away from his Bostonian environment but found that he could not. Hedy Lamarr is Marvin Myles, the girl with whom he fell in love during his temporary escape to New York; and Ruth Hussey is the girl he had known since dancing school days and whom he married.

Continuing also for a second week is "Sing for Your Supper," with Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Abbott and Costello

At the Keith Memorial a second week is announced for "Keep Em Flying," the new Abbott and Costello comedy, in which the two comedians are to be seen as mechanics at an aviation school. Martha Raye and Carol Bruce are USO hostesses, and William Gargan is a civilian flying instructor.

"Moon Over Your Shoulder," the companion feature, is also being held over for a second week. The story is about an expert on marital affairs who runs into difficulties in his own home. Lynn Bari, John Sutton, Alan Mowbray, and Leonard Carey are among the players.

★ ★ ★

'Sergeant York' Moves

On Thursday, "Sergeant York," Warners' biographical film about the hero of the first World War, fill move from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The film, which ran for a fortnight at the downtown theater, has Gary Cooper in the title role, with Margaret Wycherly, Joan Leslie, Walter Brennan, and George Tobias among the players in the supporting cast. A short film, "Minstrel Days," will round out the program with an account of minstrel shows. Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson, McIntyre and Heath, Eddie Leonard, and Bert Williams are among those represented.

★ ★ ★

Tony Martin on Stage

Another combination of stage and screen entertainment is scheduled for the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Co-starring in the stage part of the entertainment will be Tony Martin, screen and radio singer, and Gene Krupa with his orchestra.

The feature film will be "Appointment for Love," a sophisticated comedy, with Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan in the principal roles.

★ ★ ★

At Keith Boston

Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra will be on the stage at the Keith Boston beginning Friday. The feature film will be "Go West, Young Lady," with Penny Singleton, Glenn Ford, and Ann Miller in the principal roles.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Little Foxes," with Bette Davis, and "Meet Maxwell Archer," a new English mystery film with John Loder in the cast.

Detail From 'H. M. Pulham, Esq.' at the State and Orpheum

Douglas Wood, Charles Halton, Hedy Lamarr, and Robert Young in the film.

© Universal

Scene From 'Keep 'Em Flying' at Keith Memorial

New Abbott and Costello film which is continuing its run for a second week.

News of the Screen

New York

Gradwell L. Sears, vice president in charge of domestic distribution for United Artists, has recently announced that company's list of early releases. They are as follows:

Edward Small's "The Corsican Brothers," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Ruth Warrick, and Akim Tamiroff.

Charlie Chaplin's "The Gold Rush," with new words and music written by Chaplin and also some scenes not heretofore seen.

Arnold Pressburger's "The Shanghai Gesture," directed by Josef von Sternberg, with Gene Tierney, Walter Huston, Victor Mature, and Ona Munson.

Alexander Korda's Technicolor production of Kipling's "The Jungle Book," starring Sabu.

Edward Small's "Twin Beds," with George Brent and Joan Bennet.

Alexander Korda's Ernst Lubitsch comedy, "To Be or Not to Be," with Carole Lombard and Jack Benny.

Proposed for future production is "The Life of Rudolph Valentino."

★ ★ ★

Ginger Rogers' first picture under her special Paramount contract will be "The Major and the Minor," an original comedy with an American background. It is being written by Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder, the authors of "Arise My Love," "Hold Back the Dawn," "Ninotchka," and "Ball of Fire." Filming is scheduled to begin in March under the production of Arthur Hornblow, Jr. Mr. Wilder may be given "The Major and the Minor" as his first directorial assignment.

★ ★ ★

"Merton of the Movies," which Paramount filmed in the early 1920's with Glenn Hunter in his original role, will be made once more by that studio, according to present plans. It is to have a "big-name" cast, a complety modernized script by Val Burton, and songs.

★ ★ ★

"Saratoga Trunk," Edna Ferber's new novel, will reach the screen in Technicolor, according to an announcement from Warner's. Production, it is said, will get under way in the spring.

★ ★ ★

"How Green Was My Valley" is to be followed by a sequel, "Men of the Valley," according to an announcement from 20th Century-Fox. Richard Llewellyn, who wrote the original novel from which the first film was taken, has been engaged to write the new tale, in which characters of "How Green Was My Valley" will be carried up to the present time. Walter Pidgeon, Sara Allgood, Roddy McDowall, and Maureen O'Hara are among those from the cast of the first film who are expected to be in the second.

★ ★ ★

Richard Haydn, the English comedian known widely for his impersonation of Mr. Carp, the fish mimic, is to act a dilettante poet-artist in "Mr. and Mrs. Cugat," the Paramount version of Isabel Scott Rorick's novel. Others due to appear with Betty Field and Ray Milland in the domestic comedy are Patricia Morison, Leif Erikson, Phil Terry, Cecil Kellaway, Kathleen Lockhart, Mikhail Rasumny, and Elisabeth Risdon. Norman Taurog is directing.

© Vitagraph

Gary Cooper

In "Sergeant York," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

University Orchestra

The Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will give a concert Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, in Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Comomnwealth Avenue. Gladys de Almeida, soprano, will be soloist. The program includes a Suite by Lully; Mozart's Symphony in B flat, No. 319; Delius' "The Walk to the Paradise Garden"; Laszlo's "Mechanized Forces," and two Mozart arias. The concert is open to the public without charge, and no tickets are required.

On the Stage

"Portrait of a Lady," with Ruth Gordon heading the cast, is expected to begin a fortnight's engagement at the Majestic Theater on Dec. 29. The new play, which is a comedy by Alexander King and Chester Erskin, is being presented by Richard Aldrich. Frederic Worlock and Nicholas Joy are to be in the cast. Previously announced for Dec. 29 are "Porgy and Bess," coming to the Shubert, and "Dansation," expected at the Colonial.

★ ★ ★

"Johnny on a Spot," is now the title of the play previously referred to as "Johnny on the Spot," which is due to arrive at the Plymouth, Christmas night, with a cast headed by Keenan Wynn, Edith Atwater, Will Geer, and Dennie Moore.

★ ★ ★

The Mask and Wig Club's annual production, "Out of This World," will be brought from Philadelphia for one performance in Boston, on Saturday evening, Dec. 27. It is expected that the show will be presented at the Boston Opera House, though arrangements are not yet completed.

★ ★ ★

The New England Repertory Playhouse in Joy Street announces "Watch for the Morning," a group of short plays by Charles Mergendahl, to be presented on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16.

"Golden Wings"

A new play by William Jay and Guy Bolton. Directed by Robert Milton. Setting by Watson Barratt. Presented by Mr. Milton, beginning on Dec. 8, at the Cort Theater, New York. The cast is as follows:

Pam	Margot Stevenson
Beasie	Valerie Cossart
John	Lowell Gilmore
Jane	Cathleen Cordell
Joe	Edmond Stevens
Geoffrey	Hughie Green
Babe	Peter Boyne
Winks	William Rykey
Norman	Gerald Savory
Rex	Lloyd Gough
Tom	Gordon Oliver
Judith	Signe Hasso
Kay	Fay Wray
Wing-Commander Forbes	Evan Thomas
Hunt	William Packer
Dillon	J. W. Austin
Jepson	Len Mence

'Golden Wings' in New York

By John Beaufort

New York

It may perhaps be taken for granted that the authors of "Golden Wings," which came with a simulated roar of airplane engines to the Cort Theater Monday evening, intended their play as a tribute to the R. A. F. What they have achieved is something quite different—a series of characters which baffle performance, a melodrama plot which is all thumbs, and a style of writing which is not dialogue but merely a collection of awkward conversational phrases. In addition to being tedious, the piece is frequently offensive.

The authors are William Jay (a nom de plume) and Guy Bolton. Mr. Jay is reported to be in active service with the R. A. F. The collaborators were intent on making up a story about Britain's airmen. They have produced a whopper. What goes on in the lounge of the Chilgrove Service Club in December, 1940, would be enough to make one shake in his boots for the British—were it not so obviously spurious.

★ ★ ★

The characters can be described only with regret. Principally, they are Rex, a flight lieutenant made bitterly cynical by the war; Kay, a farmerette in the land service and Rex's childhood sweetheart whom he spurns until a third-act awakening; Judith, a flier in the ferry service with whom Rex temporarily thinks himself in love after a brief affair, and Tom, a pilot officer of proletarian leanings in love with Judith. Rex, the aristocrat, and Tom come to blows over Judith. At the height of their encounter, Rex announces he will shoot Tom down should Tom ever fly within range, and Tom is shot down in the next aerial battle. Rex is suspected. However, before his court martial, he is given the opportunity of assuring his fellow fliers that he is innocent and of participating in defense operation.

There is much more than this to the play. The authors have sprayed their craft with local color; a flight lieutenant and his wife, who darns the flier's socks, a variety of airmen, a couple of volunteer female domestics, and the usual visiting wing commander.

★ ★ ★

The play gains no altitude in Robert Milton's direction. But Margot Stevenson, Lowell Gilmore, Cathleen Cordell, Lloyd Gough, Gordon Oliver, Signe Hasso, and some of the others in the cast never throw in the sponge. This is a case of maintaining morale under trying circumstances. One of the roles is played by Hughie Green, who is on leave of absence from the Royal Canadian Air Force to appear in the drama and who is described in a program note as "England's Mickey Rooney." Watson Barratt has designed a serviceable setting.

Such plays cannot be too strongly discouraged. Not only do they exploit a serious situation for melodramatics. They also do disservice to the men whom they are ostensibly honoring—to the men who, by their courage, deserve to be represented by something far better than these shallow, opportunistic, and meretricious absurdities.

Art Exhibitions

The exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum entitled Northern Drawings and Paintings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries has great charm. It is another display arranged in conjunction with the curriculum in arts at Harvard.

Of the Flemish primitives there are two handsome panels of the Madonna and Child, painted with great tenderness and clarity by Dirk Bouts. We may be more appreciative of the articulateness of the Flemish painters because we live in an era given mainly to impressionistic performance. The miniature quality prevails, with emphasis upon the decorative character of details. There is an ardor, a deep quiet reverence in the painting of these religious pictures which vanished during the next centuries, giving way to bravura and sophistication. "Pietà," from the Helen Frick Collection, is a classic, revealing the dramatic intensity with which the painters visualized Bibical scenes. The "Portrait of a Princess of the House of Savoy," from Dumbarton Oaks Collection, shows the dignity with which a secular portrayal was executed at this time.

Other panels and drawings show the patience and skill lavished on small religious pictures.

★ ★ ★

Gluyas Williams' Drawings

Drawings by Gluyas Williams are to be on exhibition at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 230 Fenway, until Dec. 20.

The original drawings are shown alongside the published reproductions. They are very clearly executed in outline and the pithy humor implied with subtlety. Such graphic art is close to American life; it is popular and amusing at the same time, showing human frailties good naturedly. Mr. Williams would make the victim smile at his own shortcomings. He shows people as they act on holidays, in public places, at home. Many a spectator will see a reflection of himself in some typical mood or foible.

D. A.

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DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Letters to Lucerne," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brook, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Avery, Mary Barthelmess and Beatrice de Neergaard. 6:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Pal Joey," presented by George Abbott, starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapps. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild, with Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Theater Group. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Swamp Water," Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton, and Dan Dailey, Jr. 9:35, a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:51 a. m., 1:39, 4:27, 7:15, 10:03.

Kenmore—"On the Avenue," Alice Faye, Madeleine Carroll. 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Sins of Man," Don Ameche and Jean Hersholt. 3:05, 6:25, 9:50.

Orpheum—"H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Ruth Hussey, Robert Young, and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Metropolitan—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson. 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Laird Cregar. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Paramount—"Swamp Water," Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 8:55, 9:45. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—"A Day with the Falcon." 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:09. Stage Show. 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Laird Cregar. 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"This War and Its Effect on Your Future." "Laying the Pipe Line from Vermont to Canada." "Hobbies of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, and Others." "Under Water Sports at Wakulla Springs, Fla." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"H. M. Pullham, Esq." Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden. 1:50, 5:20, 8:45.

Telepix—"March of Time," Pete Smith's "Flicker Memories," "Snow Time in Quebec," "Life of a Thoroughbred," "Oddities," comedy Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—"City Limits," 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50. "Mob Town," 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

Tremont—"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 10:50 a. m., 2:01, 5:10, 8:25. "Love Affair," Irene Dunne. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 8:50, 10.

Uptown—"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 12:35, 4:20, 8:10. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:20, 6:05, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Her Enlisted Man," Robert Young and Barbara Stanwyck. "Paflooka." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bad lands of Dakota," Richard Dix. 2:05, 5:15, 8:16. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2, 5:05, 8:10. **Cleveland Circle:** "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

University: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren Williams. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Murder of Invitation." 2. Evenings 7:36-11.

Strand: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:22, 9:22. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:31, 9:21. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Young and Ann Sothern. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:02, 7, 9:47. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:46, 8:31.

Park: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Lone Wolfe Takes a Chance." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Two in a Taxi." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 3, 9:15. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:30, 8:15. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. **Mystic:** "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2, 7, 9:50. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 3:15, 8:30. **Maplewood:** "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:30. **Orpheum:** "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:05, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:15, 9:15. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 1:55, 7:55. **Medford:** "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 3:30, 8:20. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

NATICK—Colonial: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 1:20, 5:05. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley and James Craig. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and R. Scott. "Swing It Soldier," F. Langford and Kenn Murray. **Strand:** "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," W. Williams. June Storey.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Her Enlisted Man." "Paflooka." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Shadow on the Stairs" 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell, Brenda Joyce. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Hold Back the Dawn," Don Ameche and Olivia de Havilland. "Give Us Wings." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 2:05, 7:54. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 3:22, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Hell's Angels," "3 Son's o' Guns," Wayne Morris, Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Passage from Hongkong." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:45, 8:05. "The Great Commandment," John Beal and Albert Dekker. 3:15, 6:30, 9:41.

CBS

Rudolf Serkin and His Daughters

The pianist, who will play at Jordan Hall Thursday evening, is seen here at his home in New York with his children, Ursula and Elisabeth.

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Seeks More of Nation's Savings for War Effort

Business and Industry

Stocks Reflect Entry of U. S. Into the War

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Entrance of the United States itself into the World War brought no such violent initial repercussions in American security and commodity markets as did the outbreak of the war itself in September, 1939.

Stock prices on a volume of 2,000,000 shares Monday and about 2,500,000 Tuesday dropped about 8 points on the Dow-Jones industrial averages. The total rise September, 1938, was about 25 points, almost entirely made in the first few days.

Only a handful of commodities rose "the limit" Monday and this rise was reversed Tuesday. In 1939 the leading commodities rose the limit the first day and many repeated the performance for several days.

Trading Is Orderly

Before the market opened Monday, telephone conferences were held between officials of the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange. On neither side was there any real concern lest the market break wide open. A meeting of the "General Banking Committee" of representatives of the leading New York commercial banks was similarly held at the Federal Reserve Bank, but the consensus was that no action was needed to avert any threatened credit crisis.

Events bore out these optimistic viewpoints. At no time was there any difficulty in "opening stocks" on the Exchange Monday, and both days' declines were orderly. Floor officers of the Exchange were stationed at the chief trading posts and the SEC had an "observer" on hand. Government bonds declined as much as a point and a quarter Monday and nearly a point in the long issues Tuesday. Commodities rose quite sharply, but increased regulations, plus Government operations in commodities, held both the rise and the volume in check.

In fact, the stock market saw a few new highs for the year made, chiefly in Cuban sugar and Bolivian tin shares which will benefit from shipping difficulties in the Far East.

Meantime, the Street began to speculate about the longer-term consequences of this extraordinary new situation. The effect, it is thought, will be to accelerate or aggravate the general trends of the defense program. That means more insistent pressure for a defense program limited only by the capacity of the United States to produce arms. It means a lower standard of irreducible civilian economic rights and privileges which are to stand in the way of conversion of civilian plants to war purposes.

Change in Shipping Situation

It means, it is thought, a quick revival of pressure for more and heavier taxes on corporations, personal incomes, wages, and on sales. It means almost a complete cessation of strikes which can hobble the armament industries, and a hastened passage of laws to impose responsibilities upon labor unions similar to those in Great Britain.

One of the most immediate consequences is expected to be a sharp change in the American shipping situation. At present only about 900,000 tons out of 7,000,000 of the American merchant marine are in the Pacific trade to the Far East. A heavy diversion of ships from South American and Caribbean runs and even some diversion perhaps from the trans-Atlantic runs —made possible by the sharp drop in shipping losses round Great Britain—is expected. This is probably one reason for the sharp decline on the Stock Exchange in the shares of United Fruit and American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. For the defense of Hawaii and the Philippines the Army and Navy will need additional cargo ships and troop transports. The troop transports are already in the hands of the armed services, but the additional cargo ships will have to be diverted from other runs. Most important of all, convoying is expected, and in general this will require two ships where one was formerly sufficient, due to the time involved for gathering ships into convoys and also to the fact that convoys can proceed only at the speed of the slowest ships.

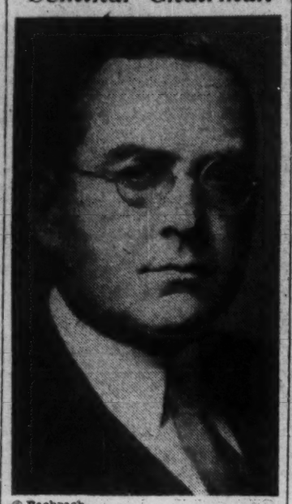
Tax Innovations Loom

Tax innovations which have only been mentioned so far in the form of trial balloons out of Washington will probably become generally discussed very shortly. Among these are not only the withholding tax, but (1) an "excess income" tax on personal income gains since defense started, similar to the excess-profits tax on corporations; (2) a ceiling on personal incomes, recently mentioned at $30,000; and (3) a conversion of the excise tax system from, so to speak, a revenue basis to a protective basis, so that the heaviest taxes would be on those items where civilian demand clashes with defense needs, like automobiles and other durable consumer goods, and the lightest taxes on those items where there is no such conflict, like furs, cosmetics, flowers, chewing gum, theater and movie admissions, etc.

In addition, the accelerated defense program is thought likely to hasten the day of personal rationing as well as industrial allocations. The larger and larger bite to be taken out of manufacturing capacity for armament will further sharply curtail the available supply for civilians. In theory heavy taxes plus heavy non-bank defense borrowings should so cut civilian purchasing power as to avoid competition with defense for the limited output. Obviously, however, no tax or borrowing program could be devised which would force civilians to trim and cut their buying precisely to fit the available supply of particular goods. Demand may fall off for some things of which there is plenty, and rise for some things which are scarce, and the only apparent solution would be ration cards.

Obviously the implications hit both "capital" and "labor." The one is to suffer heavier taxes, and many control and regimentation by the Government, while the other is unlikely to be granted much more in the way of wage increases, and appears likely to have its freedom sharply curbed by the imposition of new responsibilities on labor unions.

Seminar Chairman



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Frederick A. Carroll

Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, who served as Chairman of the fourth meeting of the Seminar and Forum Program of the Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

Banks Urged to Put Houses in Readiness For Eventualities

Now is the time for the banks of this country to put their houses in order against conditions that may develop when the present business expansion may be followed by an acute reaction, Frank P. Bennett Jr., editor of the United States Investor, told members of the Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, at the fourth Seminar and Forum Program.

"Ever since the wholesale closing of the banks on March 4, 1933, and the trying months which followed," Mr. Bennett said, "banks have had two definite assignments which they cannot afford to overlook. One is to live down the record of bank suspension and failure which the public took so much to heart at that time."

The other, he said, "is to put their houses so thoroughly in order that such wholesale calamity cannot occur. The causes of the bank failures of 1932 and 1933, so far as they still exist, must be removed."

Referring to various suggestions offered to eliminate the causes, Mr. Bennett said that research conducted by the New York State Bankers Association has resulted in the suggestion that banks have been too slow to adjust their methods to present-day investment requirements. Discounting of local paper, he pointed out, is not so large a problem of banks today as that of buying bonds wisely. "It was their inability to judge bonds skillfully that brought many banks to grief in 1932 and 1933 and they still have considerable to learn along this same line."

Public Acquisition Of Divorced Utility Units Is Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee has approved legislation to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to state, local and other public bodies for the acquisition of public utility properties ordered divorced from their affiliate or parent companies.

Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones explained that the authority was needed because the Securities Commission had ordered dissolution of some concerns which were experiencing financial difficulties in disposing of their divorced holdings.

Senate Passes Wheat Marketing Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed a bill to modify requirements under the wheat marketing program.

The bill would apply penalties only on wheat grown in excess of the normal production of the farm-acreage allotment. Penalties now are applicable on the basis of actual yield per acre.

An amendment by Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, would permit growers to use excess wheat for domestic feeding or seed. This would ease a situation in some States where farmers protested penalty payments.

Ayres Predicts Hardships And Boom in 1942

CLEVELAND (AP) — In 1942, Economist Leonard P. Ayres predicted, "production for war will grow bigger and bigger, and as a result almost every other kind of business will grow smaller and smaller."

Brigadier General Ayres, now serving as chief statistical officer for the War Department, made this statement in his 20th annual business forecast, which depicted 1942 as a boom year spotted by hardship and unemployment—with rising prices and shortages in many things. Commenting that economic analysis alone was not enough for one to foresee conditions, General Ayres warned that war, rather than normal forces, would dictate the course of business:

"What is going to happen to American business will be determined by the outcomes of battles. The most important task ahead of us is to make sure that American business decides now the outcome of battles that have not yet been fought. These are times in which battles and wars are won and lost by business many months before they are fought out by soldiers."

Praises Selective Army

General Ayres did not predict military results, but he observed that a reduction in sinkings of British and neutral merchant ships, coupled with an excess of launchings over sinkings, was of "first importance in forecasting the outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic." Praising the Selective Service Army as "the most mechanically-minded in the world," he asserted that in general U. S. motorized equipment was better than any other army's, and commented:

"When we admit that progress in our defense effort has not been satisfactory we are merely making an admission that has universally been true throughout the course of history when nations have endeavored hastily to arm themselves. If under present world conditions we were making ships and munitions twice as fast as we are, we still ought not to be satisfied. The fact is that we are making rapid progress, and have attained substantial accomplishments.

"The fact that we shall be making all the ships and all the munitions that we can (in 1942) will mean that there will be serious shortages of many materials. Industrial workers will earn high wages next year, but their wives will find it difficult to do the family shopping. The stores are having their best holiday business in history, but their real problems will appear later on when they try to replace their stocks of goods.

Produce Hardships

"The very magnitude and urgency of our effort will produce hardships and unemployment in the midst of boom and prosperity. During 1942 the nature and composition of our industrial production will probably undergo great changes, but the actual volume of output is not likely to be much increased." Two things will limit volume—the country is "already making all the iron and steel we can produce," and "we have already rigidly limited the volume of our nondefense construction."

General Ayres addressed his traditional forecast to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In civilian life he is a vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co. Among his other comments:

"We should not too readily assume that stock prices are destined to continue their declines, or even to fail to advance, during the rest of this emergency period. In London and in Berlin moderately vigorous bull markets have been under way. . . . Every merchant who sells goods containing scarce materials ought to have the most resourceful and ingenious buyers he can find hard at work now on the tasks of finding new lines, and substitute goods. . . . For most firms the defense contracts will be their only assurance of being able to operate continuously. . . . Returning to normal business after the emergency is likely to be a long process and perhaps a costly one, and there will be important advantages in being in a strong cash position."

World Tin Production, Stocks Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World production of tin in October is estimated at 19,800 long tons, compared with 22,200 long tons in October, last year, according to the current issue of the Statistical Bulletin published by the Tin Research Institute. Production for the first 10 months of 1941 was 205,200 tons against 187,600 tons in the like 1940 period.

United States deliveries totaled 8,000 tons in October, 1941, against 12,715 tons in September, 1941. For the first 10 months of 1941, U. S. deliveries totaled 127,287 tons compared with 93,634 tons in the corresponding 1940 period.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carryover increased by 4,736 tons during October, 1941, to 51,465 tons at the end of the month. Stocks at the end of October, 1940, amounted to 53,890 tons.

Investment Trust Dividend

At a meeting of the trustees of Old Colony Trust Associates held Dec. 8 a regular dividend of 25 cents per share was declared, payable Jan. 15, 1942, to stockholders of record Jan. 2, 1942.

New Home of $2,000,000,000 Institution

Moulin

Bank of America's modern new head office building in San Francisco's Montgomery Street financial district, dedicated this week by A. P. Giannini, founder and chairman of the board of California's statewide branch banking institution.

Bank of America Dedicates Modern West Coast Structure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—At the twist of the pilot wheel of the old war sloop, the U. S. S. Portsmouth, which sailed into San Francisco Bay in 1846, the doors of the new home office of the California-wide Bank of America, a $2,000,000,000 institution, formally swung open this week, and the public received its first glimpses of the new 12-story structure which has been blended into an older part of the Bank in the heart of the financial center of the Far West.

Presentation of the Portsmouth's wheel to A. P. Giannini, President of the bank, was made by the bank staff. Its significance lay in the fact that the Portsmouth under Commander J. B. Montgomery berthed in 1846 at the spot where later, on filled land, the first home office of the bank was built. It was said that Commander Montgomery hoisted the first Stars and Stripes over San Francisco at that time.

Following opening of the building Mr. Giannini announced that resources of the bank, which has branches in most California communities, had passed the $2,000,000,000 mark this year, the first times this record had ever been achieved by any American bank outside New York City.

Structurally, the new building is massive. Of California granite, its façade is distinguished by large Ionic columns. The building extends from California to Pine streets, an entire block on Montgomery for a length of 275 feet. All executive offices of the bank are now housed there.

Huge underground vaults have doors weighing 10 tons to 35 tons each. Executive offices of the organization are on the 11th floor. On the 12th floor are the directors' room, an employees' lounge, a sun room, and a roof garden.

The main floor is devoted to banking, while other floors, not occupied by the bank staff, are for private offices, served by nine high-speed elevators. The air-conditioning system is reported by the Air Conditioning Society of San Francisco as the largest ever installed in the city.

The granite order, 26,000 cubic feet, was the largest quarried in California in 10 years, bank officials said. To secure this amount of finished granite it was necessary to quarry 40,000 cubic feet. It came from Knowles, Madera County.

Cast bronze and cast glass combination fluorescent and incandescent lamps are use in the building.

Power Production Rises to New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production reached the record high of 3,368,870,000 kilowatthours in the week ended Dec. 6, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Previous high was hit in the week ended Nov. 1.

This represented an increase of 2.3 per cent over 3,293,415,000 kilowatthours in the preceding week and was 13.2 per cent ahead of 2,975,704,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

The institute reported the following per centage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas:

New England 18.2, Mid-Atlantic 10.6, Central Industrial 14.3, West Central 11.9, Southern States 13.8, Rocky Mountain 18.7, Pacific Coast 9.8 (data under revision).

Corporate Earnings Continue Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued recently, showing profits per common share, included:

	1941	1940
Quarter ended Oct. 31:		
Allied Stores	$ .45	$ .48
City Stores	.40	.23
Crown Zellerbach	$ .89	$ .63
Rayonier Inc.	.65	.77
A. O. Smith	2.78	.78
Truax-Traer Coal	.71	.24
Young Spring & Wire	.50	.40
Quarter ended Sept. 30:		
Amer. Zinc, Lead & Smelting	*.79	.10
Bulova Watch	1.79	1.52
Diamond Match	.39	.34
A. M. Byers	1.58	.71
Marlin-Rockwell	2.30	1.27
Midland Steel Pdts.	.69	.18
Vick Chemical	1.58	1.52
Six months ended Oct. 31:		
American Car & Foundry	6.33	†2.84
Quarter ended Sept. 27:		
Columbia Pictures	.57	.38
First National Stores	.81	.76
9 months ended Sept. 30:		
Electric Auto-Lite	3.58	3.30
Merck & Co.	2.23	..
Pure Oil Co.	1.78	.98
United Carbon	3.05	2.71
Westinghouse Electric	5.93	5.46
Year ended Oct. 31:		
Caterpillar Tractor	4.30	4.10
General Shoe	1.65	1.14
Year ended Sept. 30:		
Beech Aircraft	1.17	.17
Food Machinery Corp.	4.27	3.70
Illinois Zinc	4.16	1.32
Liquid Carbonic	2.92	2.20
Nash-Kelvinator	1.07	.16
Walgreen	2.25	2.10
Year ended Aug. 30:		
Warner Bros. Pictures	1.38	.63
Eight months ended Aug. 31:		
Lockheed Aircraft	5.39	..

*On 1st preferred. †On preferred shares.

Daily Crude Oil Output for Week Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude oil production in the week ended Dec. 6 averaged 4,107,950 barrels daily compared with a daily average of 3,612,600 barrels a year earlier, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

The Nation's finished and unfinished gasoline stocks rose during the week to a total of 86,356,000 barrels from 86,525,000 a week earlier and compared with 80,351,000 at the same time in 1940.

Gasoline production for the period was 13,659,000 barrels, compared with 14,089,000 the previous week.

Refinery operations averaged 90.1 per cent of capacity, the institution reported, indicating a daily average crude run of 3,945,000 barrels, compared with 95.1 per cent operations and a run of 4,115,000 barrels daily the previous week. A year earlier the total was 3,457,000 barrels daily.

Keystone Fund Gains

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., trustee, reports total assets of Keystone Custodian Fund Series "B2" had increased to $5,484,033 based on market values on Oct. 31, 1941, equivalent to $22.58 per share on the 241,196 shares outstanding on that date. This compares with total assets of $5,139,016 on April 30, 1941, as shown in the previous semi-annual report, equal to $22.51 per share on 228,317 shares then outstanding.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 170
A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 18, 1941.
LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer

U. S. to Borrow Ten Billions From Savings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Treasury today made its immediate war-financing objective the borrowing of an estimated $10,000,000,000 of the money which individuals and businesses normally set aside each year for savings.

The annual sum realized by this method may not be enough to pay for the difference between taxes and spending during the war, but only after that much has been borrowed will the Treasury have to dip into the accumulated earnings or savings of past years. Accumulated bank deposits alone are near $70,000,000,000.

To Tap Savings

The first goal of the Treasury, as described by one of its highest officials, will be to tap the nation's current savings because that form of borrowing will also help stave off inflation.

The machinery for this drive is already set up, for the most part, in the defense bond savings campaign. Sales of defense bonds in the seven months preceding the Japanese attack aggregated $2,000,000,000. In the next year, the total may exceed $5,000,000,000, or half of the savings borrowing goal.

Orders already have gone out to speed up this campaign, especially among industrial workers who are being asked to sign up to invest a specific portion of each month's wages. Every radio station and every newspaper has been asked to print new appeals for purchases. So far this is as close as the Treasury expects to come to the intensive "Liberty loan" drives of the World War era.

The other $5,000,000,000 of current savings will be sought from the big businesses, the great insurance companies, the savings banks, the large trust funds and other fiduciaries. These investors are virtually excluded from the purchase of the present defense bonds, but will be offered other bonds more suitable to their needs.

Enforced Savings Talk

For anti-inflationary reasons, all these other potential investors will be encouraged to lend money to the Treasury ahead of commercial banks, but the bank money will be borrowed, too.

Whereas the Treasury borrowing plan had a voluntary basis, there were some legislators on Capitol Hill who renewed advocacy of an "enforced savings" plan to enlist the people's money in the war effort.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D), California, announced yesterday that he would propose an "enforced savings" program that would take from 10 to 15 per cent of all income and wages. He estimated the annual yield at between $12,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000, and said the plan would almost eliminate the inflation danger by absorbing so much purchasing power.

Regardless of the methods pursued, it was evident that the Federal debt would climb steadily upward from its present $55,220,000,000 level. No one at the Treasury predicted how high it would go but some time in the next year it is expected to pass the $65,000,000,000 limit now on the law books. That the limit will be raised or abolished was assumed in fiscal quarters long before hostilities broke out.

Elected

George E. Roosevelt

Elected chairman of the board of directors of Investors Management Co. Mr. Roosevelt was among the original organizers of the management company in 1924 and has served on its board of directors since its inception. Succeeding Mr. Roosevelt's brother and late partner, Philip J. Roosevelt, as president of the company is Philip W. K. Sweet, formerly its vice-president.

Supreme Court Holds Road Liable For Bond Interest

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court held that the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is responsible for interest on bonds which had been guaranteed by a constituent company when the two merged in 1923.

Justice Jackson delivered the 5 to 4 decision, involving bonds guaranteed by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. It was Justice Jackson's first majority opinion. Chief Justice Stone wrote the dissent, in which Justices Reed, Frankfurter, and Byrnes joined.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis was held responsible by the court in a four to four ruling last term. A rehearing then was granted.

Counsel for this carrier contended that the Interstate Commerce Act prohibited a railroad from assuming such an obligation unless permission were obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Attorneys for Dorothea T. Frank of New York, seeking payment of $125 interest, asserted that the Interstate Commerce Act applied to new obligations and that the bonds at issue constituted an "existing obligation" when the merger took place.

They also said a New York State law required a consolidated corporation to be responsible for obligations of constituent corporations.

Record P. C. A. Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., — Pennsylvania-Central Airlines' November business was the best for that month in the history of the company, it was announced by J. J. O'Donovan, Vice-President of the airline. Last month's traffic was 65.38 per cent over the 16,180 revenue passengers carried in November of last year; and revenue passenger miles flown jumped 77.68 per cent over the 2,901,487 revenue passenger miles operated in November, 1940.

Investigation Of Oil Output Costs Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tariff Commission has undertaken an investigation of crude oil production costs at the request of the Office of Price Administration, it was disclosed.

Data gathered in the inquiry will be used by OPA in formulating petroleum price policies.

Chairman Raymond T. Stevens of the Tariff Commission and Price Administrator Leon Henderson, who announced the investigation jointly, said it would be an expansion of a study recently begun by OPA of mid-continent crude oil production costs.

Information will be sought on location of crude petroleum reserves, earnings, and engineering and oil reserve data in addition to cost figures.

Meanwhile, Ralph K. Davies, acting defense petroleum co-ordinator, asked the oil industry to perfect a program for conservation of steel and other metals used in making containers in which petroleum is transported, stored, distributed and marketed.

The request was directed to members of five industry subcommittees now being established on a regional basis throughout the country. Subcommittee chairmen were invited to meet here Dec. 15 to offer their recommendations to Mr. Davies' office and the OPA container branch.

Mr. Davies specifically suggested studies to determine the feasibility of substituting wood, paper, glass or other materials for the metals now used.

SITUATION WANTED

I am forty-five years old and have received an especially thorough training in Business Administration and Industrial Economy which is backed by over twenty years of experience in Industrial and Business Management. Have re-organized and successfully operated three plants; have instituted, organized, equipped and operated another very successfully. Have excellent organizing and management ability; am a production, cost and systems specialist; know sales, credits and collections. I am looking for a connection with a concern of sufficient size or caliber to allow for future expansion, where I can assume much responsibility and exercise my talents. Box No. R-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Boston

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,100,000
Previous day's sales 2,555,200
1941 volume to date 144,462,978
1940 volume to date 192,954,853

Stock Market Starts to Rally From War News

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—After another steep slide in the early proceedings on further bad news from the Pacific, the stock market today found its bearings for recovery which erased many of the morning declines and put aircrafts and scattered industrials at levels above the previous closings.

Virtually the entire list was battered again during the first two hours. News of the destruction of two of Great Britain's battleships off Malaya was thought to have touched off the new flow of selling which carried prices down fractions to 2 or more points to the new lows since early 1938.

While the rally was a bit hesitant and uneven, quotations generally were substantially above the lows near the close. The turn followed Washington's announcement that Japanese forces attacking the west coast of Luzon had been repulsed and that several Japanese transports had been successfully raided by our air forces. Volume was at the rate of around 2,100,000 shares.

American Telephone registered an extreme decline of 6 points, but subsequently reduced the loss. Others in the minus division included U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Goodyear, American Can, Southern Railway, and Texas Co. Well supported after their initial dips were Douglas, United Aircraft, Boeing, Sears-Roebuck and Union Carbide.

Lower in the curb were Aluminum of America, Humble Oil, and American Gas & Electric. Showing improvement were Lake Shore Mines and McWilliams Dredging.

Corporate bond prices retreated in an orderly manner all along the line today with declines ranging from minor fractions to around two points.

Although virtually every section of the list was hit, few issues had attracted unusually heavy play toward noon.

Rail Bonds Gain

A few medium priced railroad bonds attracted support in today's market and advanced fractions to around a point but the main trend was lower in all groups.

Going into the final hour issues ahead included Nickel Plate 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Losing major fractions to 2 points or more were American Telephone 3s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Firestone Tire 5s, International Telephone 5s, Studebaker 6s, Walworth 4s and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

U. S. Governments were down ⅛ to nearly ½ point over the counter and similar declines were in the majority in this group on the stock exchange.

Philippines Ship Gold Prior to War

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed that $1,868,747 worth of gold came through from the Philippine Islands just before war broke out.

The shipment, which may be one of the last from the Far East for the duration of the war, brought Philippine shipments this year to approximately $40,000,000.

Australia and New Zealand also sent about $260,000 worth of the metal in the last week before the Pacific conflict.

These were parts of the total of $10,995,279 worth of gold imported in the week ended December 3. This amount was about half the preceding week, but about an average for recent months.

As usual, the largest amount, $6,936,476, came from Canada.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the federal reserve banks increased $25,338,209 to a total of $2,134,609,815.

Silver imports continued small at $637,483, of which $291,476 came from Mexico and $163,472 from Canada.

Gold exports were $2,198 and silver exports $1,694.

Japanese Firms On U. S. Blacklist

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has extended its blacklist to include Japanese firms in the other American republics.

An official announcement listed 470 persons and firms, most of them Japanese, in South and Central America, to be added to the list of more than 2,000 Axis firms now on the blacklist.

Several non-Japanese individuals were included because of their important affiliation with Japanese enterprises.

A further list containing additional Japanese names will be issued shortly.

With their names on the official "proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals," it is illegal for anyone in the United States to ship anything to those firms.

U. S. Orders 150 Steam Locomotives

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States War Department has ordered 150 steam locomotives of type 2-8-2 for export under provisions of the Lend-Lease Act, it was learned. It was believed the locomotives would be shipped to Egypt.

Orders for 50 each were placed with Baldwin Locomotive Works, American Locomotive Co. and Lima Locomotives Works. This was in addition to an order for 50 of the same type previously divided among these companies.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	43½	43½	43½	
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	17	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19	19	19	—2⅝
15⅞	9⅜	Addressog (1)	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	35	36⅞	35¾	36¼	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	2	Alaska Juneau	43	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	27	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Alleg pf xw	18	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	3¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	47	4⅛	3⅝	4	
21½	14	Alleghany pr pf	2	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	—1⅛
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	18	19	17½	19	+ ⅛
11¼	5½	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
167½	144	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	6	144	143½	144	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
14¾	11¾	Allied M (1¼g)	6	12	11½	12	
9	5	Allied Stores	47	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	80	80	80	— 1
37	24⅝	Allis-Ch M 1½g	56	25¾	24½	25¼	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	2	17⅜	16	16	—1⅜
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	2	15⅜	15	15	Dec 9
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅜
227⅛	147⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	16	20½	19½	19½	—1
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	98	6¼	5¾	6¼	
8¼	4	Am Bosch	21	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
39	27½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	12	28	26½	27¾	— ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	31	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
95¼	70	Am Can (4)	28	93¾	70⅛	72¾	+1¾
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	24	27¼	25½	27¼	+1
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	65	65	65	+ ½
23⅛	17	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	17½	16½	17½	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	97	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	96	98	+1
63¼	53¼	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5	43¼	43¼	—1
97⅜	45⅜	Am Comm Al	9	78⅜	73½	73½	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	15	17½	16⅜	17½	
17⅜	3¼	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6	6	6	— ½
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	22	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	13	17	16⅞	17	—1
28¾	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	12	19½	18	19½	+ ½
3⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	24	1¾	1⅝	1¾	— ¼
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	9	31⅛	30	31⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Am Hide & Lea	20	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	32	31	32	+1
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	9	46	45	46	+2
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	9	1¾	1¼	1¼	
30¼	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	8	25½	23¾	23⅝	—2⅝
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	19	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	7½	Am Inv Ill.(.80)	1	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
50	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	51	42	41½	41½	Dec 2
17⅛	7¾	Am Locomotive	34	8⅜	7¼	8¼	+ ¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf (7k)	4	80	77¼	80	+ ¼
13¾	9⅜	Am M & F (.94g)	16	9¼	8½	8⅝	+ ¾
6¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	3½	3⅜	3½	
23	15½	Am Metal (1)	8	19	18⅜	18⅝	—1¼
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	33	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	24½	AP&L $6pf 51¼k	12	23⅝	22	23⅜	— ⅛
39	18½	AP&L $3pf 45⅞k	32	19½	17½	19½	
7¼	4⅛	Am Rad & S (.60)	117	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
15⅞	9¼	Am Roll M (1.40)	87	9⅞	9	9½	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Am Seating (1g)	5	6⅞	6	6⅜	— ⅜
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	65	34⅝	33⅜	34	— ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	142	142	142	— ½
54	31	Am Snuff (3½g)	*6	31	30½	30½	—2½
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fd 1½g	25	17¼	16¼	*16¾	+ ¼
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (3½g)	9	9⅜	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (1½g)	4	15¾	15	15¼	+1
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	90½	90½	90½	— ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	16	16	16	
168¾	135¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	51	133½	131½	132	—5½
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	21	46⅞	44¾	46	+1
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	67	47½	46	47¼	+ ¾
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	143	143	
7	3½	Am Type Fdrs	21	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
29½	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	40	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅜
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	5	114	114	114	Dec 9
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	69	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
99½	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	72	70	72	—2½
8⅝	4	Am Woolen	34	4¼	3½	4	— ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	28	65⅞	63½	65½	+ ½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	46	3¾	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	199	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	— ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	7	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Andes Cop (1)	2	7	7	7	— ½
2	⅞	A P W Paper	4	1	¾	¾	Dec 9
33⅜	26	Arck-DM (1.85g)	2	30½	30	30½	Dec 9
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	111	111	Dec 8
5½	2⅞	Armour Ill	144	2⅞	2¼	2⅛	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	15	56⅜	54½	56⅜	—1⅜
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
34⅜	22⅜	Armstron' C 2½g	11	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (¾g)	2	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	8	3⅝	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	11	6⅛	5½	6⅛	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec 9
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	88	88	88	Dec 9
35⅜	23	Associates (2a)	6	24	23	23½	—1
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	70	23	21	22⅝	— ⅛
70¼	55	Atch T&S Fpf (5	8	55	53⅜	55	
20⅜	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	35	19¾	17⅝	19⅛	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	11	30¾	30	30½	—1½
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	7	41	39	40	
23⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	17	25⅛	23¾	24	—1
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109	109	109	Dec 1
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	37	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Powd (4½g)	5	65	64	64	—1
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	11	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 9
9¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	164	3¼	3	3⅛	
18	10¼	Bald Loco ct	68	11¼	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Balt & Ohio	77	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
8¼	4⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	30	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ¾
13⅜	7	Barber As ⅛e)	12	8¾	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	35	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	13½	Bath I W (1¼g)	14	15¾	13⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
31⅜	19	Bayuk Cig (1½)	7	19	18	19	— ⅛
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21½	21½	21½	—3
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Dec 6
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	32	35¾	33⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1.70g)	7	14⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	52	52	52	— ⅝
34¾	24¼	Best & Co (1.60a)	7	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	139	55⅝	52	54⅛	+ ¼
131½	118¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	4	118¼	116	116	—2¼
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	27	26½	26½	Dec 9
23⅞	16½	Black &D(1.80g)	3	18	18	18	Dec 8
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	23	5⅜	5	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L 2¾g	2	14¼	14	14	Dec 9
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	123	16⅞	15	16¼	
35	25½	Bohn A&B (2g)	9	28	26½	27⅜	— ⅝
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18½	Borden (1.40g)	18	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	57	18¾	17⅝	18¾	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1	1	1	
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	6	30¼	30	30	Dec 8
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	9	3¼	3	3¼	
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport Br 1g	20	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	16½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	20	16⅜	15⅝	16¾	+ ¼
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	4	27	26¼	26¾	— ¼
45½	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	43	42	42½	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	28	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	20	8¼	7¾	8	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec 8
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	8	14	12½	14	+1½
12⅜	8	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	22	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	48	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Wheel .45g	17	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
35⅜	24½	Bullova Wat (2a)	7	24⅜	24	24⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Burling M (1⅝g)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2⅝)	2	54	54	54	Dec 9
9⅜	6⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	95	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
4¼	2	Bush Terminal	16	2½	1⅜	2	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	Butler Br (.60)	10	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20	20	20	Dec 9
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	18	6½	6	6	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	18	9⅞	9¼	9½	
24⅜	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	10	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+1⅜
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	22	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7¼	4⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	40	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9¾	Campbell W1.60g	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	25	11⅜	11	11½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	51	3½	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
39½	33⅜	Cannon Mills (2)	4	33¼	33	33	— ⅜
3⅝	1¾	Capital Ad A	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	10	70¾	67¾	70	+2
50⅝	36½	Caterpil Tr (2)	58	38½	37	37½	— ¾
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (2g)	22	20	18½	19⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	6	Celotex Cp (1a)	18	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	11	17	16¼	17	+ ½
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	12	1⅝	1½	1½	
4½	1	Cent RR NJ	3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violeta(1g)	16	15¼	13½	15¼	+ ¾
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec 9
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	24	26¼	25	25	— ¼
5⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	17	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	3	17½	17	17	Dec 8
22½	16	Cham-P&F (1g)	2	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
18	7	Checker Cab	1	7	7	7	Dec 9
44⅛	32	Ches & Ohio (3a)	42	32¾	31⅞	32½	— ¾
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97½	97½	97½	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	15	3	2⅝	3	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
11¼	3½	Chi Great W pf	27	8¼	7¼	8¼	+ ⅜
8¼	3¾	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	14	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Dec 6
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	4	52	49¼	49¼	Dec 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ½
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	4	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	5	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
72⅛	48½	Chrysler (6g)	75	50⅛	48½	49¾	+ ½
10⅝	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
4½	2½	City Stores	2	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	30	30	30	—1
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	7	28¼	27½	28¼	+2¼
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	18	39	37½	38⅜	— ⅜
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	21	37⅛	36¼	36½	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	19	86⅜	85¼	85¼	—2
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	15	13¼	12½	13⅛	— ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	103½	103½	Dec 9
30¼	12½	Collins & A (3g)	2	14⅜	13⅞	14¾	+1⅜
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	13½	13	13½	+1
21¾	13	Colum Br A (2g)	24	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
21	13	Colum Br B (2g)	4	12⅛	11⅞	12	—1
4⅜	1¼	Col G&E (.10g)	189	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
82½	46	Col G&E pf A (6)	8	46	45	45¾	—1¼
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	
83	69⅞	Comi Carb (4.70g)	3	72	71	71	—1
31	18⅜	Comi Credit (3)	37	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅜	21⅜	Comi Inv Tr (3)	43	23	21⅜	22½	— ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	—2½
14⅞	7¾	Comi Solv (.55g)	119	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
18	1⅛	Com'th & South	248	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	45½	Com&Sou pf (3)	19	45¼	44⅜	44¾	—1½
30¼	20⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	62	20¾	20	20¾	— ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¾g)	3	2⅜	2½	2½	
18¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	9	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (.4g)	69	20⅞	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅜
15⅞	10½	Consol Cig (1½g)	2	12½	11¾	12½	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Cons Cop (¾g)	39	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	12⅝	Cons Ed (1.80g)	129	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
107⅜	93	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	93¼	93	93	— ¾
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	27	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11	7⅛	Cons Film pf(1k)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
3½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	113	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	61	5⅜	4⅛	5	—1
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	13	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	6	14½	14	14½	—1
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	10	101	Dec 8
16½	11⅛	Container (1½g)	21	11½	11	11⅜	
5¼	2½	Cont Baking	52	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
111⅛	111¼	Cont pf cld (8)	9	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Dec 9
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	108⅜	103¼	103¼	Dec 9
40½	27¼	Cont Can (2)	48	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	+ ⅝
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	39⅞	39	39⅝	— ½
4½	2⅝	Cont Mot .10g)	91	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	40	24½	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	6	16¾	16	16¾	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	51½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	—1
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	17	47½	46½	47½	+1
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (½g)	6	3	2⅞	3	
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	12	½	½	½	
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	74	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅜	C of Wheat(1.60)	3	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	16¾	Crosley (.30g)	7	6¼	6	6⅜	— ⅛
48½	33⅜	Crown C&S(1g)	17	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
45½	39	Crown C pf 2½g	1	39½	39½	39½	Dec 8
43⅝	3	Crown Zel (1g)	31	11	10	11	+ ⅛
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	29	30¾	28½	30¼	+ ⅛
98½	74	Crucible pf (5)	3	76	73½	76	+2
8½	3½	Cuban-Am S

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Roads to Ask Fare Increase Of 10 Per Cent

CHICAGO (AP)—Members of the Association of American Railroads has decided to ask for a 10 per cent increase in basic passenger fares to help compensate for an estimated $300,000,000 annual pay roll rise.

J. J. Pelley, the association's president, said the petition for the increase would be presented shortly to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The association's meeting had "not quite worked out" requests for increases in freight rates, he said, but it was hoped the petition would be ready for filing with the commission in two or three days. The roads, he said, would endeavor to obtain rates that would cover the adjusted wage costs after Jan. 1.

"We estimate the 1942 wage bill to us will be raised $1,000,000 a day," Mr. Pelley declared.

No effort will be made, Mr. Pelley added, to recover money paid out in wage adjustments between Sept. 1, the retroactive date, and Dec. 31, an amount he estimated at $85,000,000.

Certain exceptions and adjustments will apply to the requested basic passenger fare increase. No rise will be asked for extra fares or special furlough fares.

Mr. Pelley estimated that the requested passenger increases would scale down to 2 mills a mile for coach fares and 3 mills for Pullman. Current rates are 2 cents a mile for one-way trips in coaches in the East and West and 1.5 cents in the South; Pullman fares are 3 cents a mile in all sections.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Wheat					
Chicago	1.24	1.21¾	1.22		1.22½
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.18	1.18	1.21½	1.17¼
Kansas City	1.19	1.17⅜	1.18		1.17¼
Winnipeg	74¾	74⅛	74⅛	74¼	74¼
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.27⅝	1.25⅝	1.27		1.26⅜
Minneapolis	1.23	1.21¼	1.22⅜		1.21⅜
Kansas City	1.22	1.19¼	1.20⅜		1.20⅜
Winnipeg	.78⅝	.77⅜	.78⅛		.78
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.28⅜	1.26¼	1.27½		1.27½
Minneapolis	1.23⅞	1.22⅝	1.23⅜		1.23
Kansas City	1.22¼	1.20	1.21⅛		1.20⅝
Winnipeg	.79¼	.78⅞	.79⅜		.79⅛
Dec. Corn					
Chicago	.78	.76⅛	.78		.76⅜
Kansas City	.78	.76¼	.78		.76⅜
Kansas City	.78	.76¼	.78		.76⅜
May Corn					
Chicago	.84¼	.82½	.83⅝		.82⅞
Kansas City	.79⅜	.78⅜	.79¼		.78⅝
Chicago	.51⅝	.49⅝	.51½		.50⅛
Minneapolis			.50		.50⅛
Winnipeg	.45⅝	.45	.45⅝		.45⅜
December Oats					
December					
May	.68¼	.66⅞	.67		.67⅛
July	.74⅞	.73⅛	.73½		.73⅜
	.76⅛	.73¼	.75⅜		.75½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec	10.30	10.30	10.20	10.20		10.27
Jan.	10.35	10.50	10.32	10.35		10.37
March	11.80	11.80	11.72	11.75		11.85
May	12.00	12.15	11.95	11.95		12.07
July	12.25	12.35	12.20	12.20		12.30

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec	1.71					
May	1.73⅞	1.75⅞	1.73⅝	1.75⅞		1.73½
July	1.76½	1.76¾	1.76	1.76⅜		1.76¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0		99.0
May	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.6h		97.6
July	96.2	96.2	96.0	96.2b		96.6
Tops						
March	127.8	127.8	127.2	127.5b		96.2
May	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0b		125.8
July	125.5b	126.0a				

bBid. aAsked.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
N. Y. March No. 3	3.07	3.10	3.07	3.10		3.06
World May No. 4	2.69½	2.70	2.68	2.69		2.68

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	16.00	16.21	15.98	16.07		16.38
March	16.60	16.75	16.45	16.67		16.72
May	16.71	16.89	16.56	16.67		16.81
July	16.72	16.93	16.58	16.67		16.84
October						

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December						15.00b
March	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00		15.00
June	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00b		15.00

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
May	13.38	13.56	13.35	13.35		13.45
July	13.38	13.56	13.36	13.38b		13.45
b-Bid.						

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	8.86	8.86	8.68	8.70		8.83
May	8.86	8.86	8.84	8.70		8.89

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
*Dec.	33.35	33.60	33.35	33.60		33.50
*Jan.	33.55	33.75	33.55	33.75		33.65
*Feb.	33.70	22.95	22.60	22.95		22.70
*March	34.15	34.15	34.15	34.15		33.75
Eggs						
†Dec.	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50		31.50
†Jan.	30.75	30.75	30.75	30.75		30.75
Potatoes						
Jan.	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.85		2.85
March	3.17m					3.17
m-Nominal						
*B.S. fr.S.						

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Acme Steel	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Godchaux Sug (W. E) & Co	50c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Loews Inc	$1	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 18
	$1	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Increased				
Godchaux Sug A	$1	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Spicer Mfg Co	$1	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Year End				
Chamb Metal Weather Strip	20c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 16
Intl Cellucotton Pr	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 16
Package Mchy Co	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Spicer Mfg	25c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Regular				
Allen & West Fly Std	63⅞	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Conn Gen Life Ins	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Florsheim Shoe A	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
do B	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Ham Mfg Co pf A	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Heller (WE) & Co		Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 12
Intl Cellucot'n Pr	10c	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 12
Keith-A-Orph pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Loews Inc	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Seville G & E	50c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Reynolds Metals Co	37½c	Q	Jan. 24	Dec. 31
5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s47-43	103.30	103.20	103.30
6 3¼s 46-43	104.6	104.6	104.6
2 4s 54-44	108.20	108.12	108.20
2 2½s 45	105.10	105.10	105.10
2 2s 50-48 Mch	101.26	101.26	101.26
1 2½s 53-49	108.4	108.4	108.4
35 3s 55-51	110.18	110.18	110.18
42 2¾s 60-55	110	109.28	109.28
6 2½s 58-56	102.8	102	102.8
10 2½s 72-67	100.2	100.2	100.2

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	104.6	104.6	104.6

New York City Bonds

117 3s 80	104½	103¾	103¾
4 3s 80 reg	104¾	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	81	81	81
59 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85	84	85
14 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
8 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59	58	59
9 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	54	53	53
4 Allegh Val 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
2 Allied Stre 4½s 51	103	103	103
54 Am & For P5s2030	61¼	60⅜	61¼
17 AmI&Chem 5½s 49	102¼	102	102
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
1 Am T & T 3½s 56	106	106	106
13 Am T & T 3½s 61	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
233 Am T&T 3s 56	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	106	106	106
20 Ang C Nitra deb 67	38½	38⅛	38⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 57	101	101	101
15 AT&SF 4s 95	101	101	101
9 AT&SF 4s 95 st	87	87	87
5 Atl&Birm 4s 33	48	47¼	47¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	72	72	72
15 A C Line cit 4s 52	65½	65½	65½
23 A C Line 4½s 64	56½	56	56½
160 A C Line 5s 45	94¾	94½	94
26 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	98½	96⅛	96⅛
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	103	103	103
20 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57	56⅜	56⅜
46 B&O 95 st A	28	27½	28
10 B&O 95 st C	33½	31	32
50 B&O 2000 st D	28	26½	27¼
19 B&O 9½ st F	28	28	28
127 B&O ev 60 st	40	39	39¼
39 B&O 4s 48	28	27	28¼
8 B&IPLE&WV 4s 51st	55½	54¼	54¾
26 B&O S W 50 st	48	47¼	47¼
3 Bang&Ar ev 4s 51st	37½	37½	37½
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	46	44¾	46
1 Beth Ste 3s 60	94	94	94
59 Boston&Me 4½s 70	101	100½	101
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	33⅜	31	33⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	66⅜	66½	66½
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	107	107	107
15 Buf R&P 57 st	193	193½	193½
17 Bush Term m 5s 55	32⅜	32	32⅜
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	47	46⅞	47
10 San Sou 5s 62	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	80	80	80
9 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	104½	104	104½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	198¼	197½	198¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	105	104⅛	104⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105	105	105
2 Can Nor 5½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Can Pac 5s 44	107½	107½	107½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	102¾	102¼	102¼
15 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	62	62	62
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	2¼	2¼	2¼
16 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Cen Ga Mobil 5s 53	9¼	8¾	8¾
3 Cen N Eng 4s 61	4	4	4
3 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	89½	89½	89¾
60 Cen Pac 5s 60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
22 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	44½	43	44½
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	13	12½	13
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	11	11	11
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	79	78	78
1 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	105⅛	104½	104½
25 Chi & Alton 3s 49	12½	12½	12½
15 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	11½	10¼	11½
8 CB&Q 4s 77	70	70	70
8 CB&Q 4s III 49	64	64	64
17 Chi&E Ill inc 97	90	90	90
10 Chi&Erie 5s 82	21⅞	20½	21⅞
9 Chi&TW inc 4½s 2038	12½	12½	12½
6 Chi&West 4s 49	34¼	34¼	34¼
105 CMSP&P 5s 75	61¼	61	61¼
70 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	7½	6¾	7½
45 CM&St P 4¾s 89P	11	10½	11
45 CM&St P 4½s 89C	32	31½	32
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	32½	31½	32½
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	33⅜	32	33⅛
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	32	32	32
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	14½	14	14½
146 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20	19	20
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1	1	1
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¾	11¾	11¾
35 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chi&NW 5s 78	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
28 CRI&P 4½s 52A	18½	18	18½
7 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	9¼	9	9¼
2 CRI&P 4s 88	16	16	16
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	15	15	15
131 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	102	102	102
9 Int Gt Nor 4½s 52	99½	99½	99½
23 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	11½	10½	10½
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Int Paper 6s 55	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Int Paper 5s 47	105	105	105
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	103	103	103
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 77	81½	81½	81½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 79	73	73	73
27 Int T&T 5s 52	30	29	30
4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	4	3⅞	3⅞
48 James F&C Elec 4s 59	45	45	45
4 K C South 5s 50	64¾	64½	64½
1 K C South 3s 50	60	60	60
18 K C Term 4s 60	60	60	60
18 Koppers Co 3½s 61	103¾	103½	103½
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	63	61	61
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	75	73	73
2 Lac Gas 6s 42	74	74	74
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	95	95	95
11 Leh & N Y 4s 45	38	38	38
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	68½	67	67
7 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	57	56½	56½
7 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	57	56	56
7 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46½	46	46¼
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47	46¼	46¼
21 Leh Val Tr 5s 2003 st	27⅞	27½	27¾
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25¼	24½	25
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	49	49	49
21 Long Dock 3½s 50	125	123¼	123¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102½	102½
11 Lou & N 4½s 2003	100½	100¼	100¼
1 L & N Pad & M 4s 48	103½	103½	103½
6 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	87½	86½	86½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	80	78	80
42 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	103¼	102½	102½
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 62	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 M&P&SSMar 5½s 43	1	1	1
5 M&P&SSMar 4s 38	8½	8½	8½
1 M&P&SSM gtd 5s 38	8½	8	8
137 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	4¼	4¼	4¼
29 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	21½	19¾	21½
17 M-K-T 4½s 78	6¾	6¾	6¾
33 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	19	18	18½
19 M-K-Tex ex 4s 62B	17½	17	17½
13 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
13 Mo Pac 5s 65A	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Mo Pac 6s 77F	21¼	21	21¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 78G	21½	20½	21½
19 Mo Pac 5s 80H	21½	20½	21½
64 Mo Pac 5s 81I	21¼	21	21¼
39 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¾	20¼	21¾
2 MonWPaPub3½s60	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Mont Pow 3½s 66	109½	109	109
2 MorEssex 3½s 55	108¾	105	105½
7 MorEssex 3½s 2000	33	32	32
16 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	103	102½	102½
3 Natl Stell 3s 65	102½	102¼	102¼
6 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	134¾	126¾	126¾
1 N Orl&NE 4½s 80	107½	107	107½
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	78	78
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	73½	73½	73½
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54	39½	39½	39½
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	39	39	39
1 NY&Erie 1st 4s 47	38	38	38
3 NY&Q E&P 5½s 53	107¾	107¼	107½
48 NYC rfg 4s 2013	110½	110½	110¾
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43¾	44¼	45¾
24 NYC 4s 98	43	41	43
36 NYC 3½s 97	47⅝	45¾	47
61 NYC cv 3½s 52	92	92	92
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	46¾	45¾	46¾
5 NYC L Sh 3½s 98	75⅞	74½	75½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
7 NYChi&St L 5½s 74	56	56	56
54 NYChi&St L 4½s 74A	60½	57½	58
2 NYChi&St L 3½s 78	59½	57½	58½
15 NY Connect 3½s 65	96	96	96
2 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	99½	99½	99¾
4 N Y G El H&P 5s 48	54	54	54
1 N Y G El H&P 4s 49	116	116	116
23 N Y Lack&W 4s 73A	111¾	111¼	111¼
81 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	50½	50	50
16 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	36¾	34	36¾
333 NYNH&H 4½s 67	45¼	44	45
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	24½	22½	24½
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	23	22	22
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	23	22½	22½
2 NY O W gen 4s 55	2¾	2¼	2¾
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	3½	3½	3½
18 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	106	106	106
2 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	3	2¾	2¾
4 Norf & W 4s 96	110½	110½	110½
6 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	126	126	126
149 Nor Pac 4s 2047	104	104	104
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55	53½	55
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46	45½	45½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46½	45½	46½
41 Nor Pac 4s 97	42¾	42¾	42¾
33 Nor Pac 3s 2047	68	68	68
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	67	66¾	66¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107½	107	107
38 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	35½	35½	35½
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	3	3	3
1 Oklahoma G&E3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
8 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
7 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	106	106	106
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106	106	106
9 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	107¾	106½	106½
2 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	107½	107½	107½
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	107½	107½	107½
2 Para Pict 4s 55	99¼	98½	98½
1 Parmelee T 6s 53	98½	98½	98½
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	43	43	43
15 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s 77	102¾	101½	101½
15 Pen P & L 3½s 69	108¼	108¼	102¾
3 Pen RR gen 6s 68	108	108	108
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 60	120	120	120
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101	100	102
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	88¾	87½	88¾
5 Pen RR 3½s '70	96	95	96
5 Pen RR 3½s '80	95	94½	95
38 Pen RR 3½s 2000	88½	88½	88½
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	81	80	81
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	114	114	114
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	3	3	3
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	67½	67½	67½
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s '42	105½	105½	105½
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s '81D	105½	105½	105½
5 Phila Co 4½s '61	101	101	101
6 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
40 Ph Read C&I cv 5s '49	14½	14½	14½
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14½	14½	14½
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	21¾	21½	21¾
22 Philippine Ry 4s '37 ct	21¾	21½	21¾
22 Phillips Pet 2¾s '51	101¾	101½	101½
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
5 Pitt & W Va 4½s '89 B	100	100	100
53 Portl Gen Elec 4s '60 C	58	58	58
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	90	90	90
4 Public Ser No Ill 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	77	76	77
10 Readg 4½s '97	76½	76½	76½
13 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67	67	67
3 Republic Steel 5½s '54	104	104	104
1 Revere Copper 3¼s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	99	99	99
2 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	38	38	38
2 R I Ark&La 4½s '34	9	9	9
17 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	8½	8½	8½
2 Rutland Can 4s '49	4	4	4
1 St J & G Isl 4s '47	13½	13½	13½
1 St L&MoS 4s R&G '33	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 St Pub Svc 5s '59	68	68	68
8 St L S F 5s '50 B	76	74	76
1 St L S F 4½s '50 ct	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 St L S F 4½s '78	93¾	93¾	93¾
115 St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	93¾	93¾	93¾
84 St L S F 4½s '50 A ct	93¾	93¾	93¾
9 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	93¾	93¾	93¾
23 St L S W 5s '52	30	29½	30
1 St L S W 4½s '89	12½	12½	12½
3 St P&KC Sh L 4½s '41	69¾	69¾	69¾
188 Seab A L cn 6s '45	97	96½	96½
2 Sec L & R 4s ctf	8½	8½	8½
40 Sea A L 4s ctf	8½	8½	8½
10 Sea A L 4s '50 unst	8½	8½	8½
12 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	8½	8½	8½
2 Sea All Fla 6s '35 A ct	4¾	4½	4½
1 Shell Un 2½s '61	3	3	3
20 Shell Un 2½s '54	100	100	100
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	96¾	96¼	96¼
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107½	107½	107½
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	107	107	107
18 Sou Pac 4½s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
108 Sou Pac 4½s '81	44	42	43¾
77 So Pac 4½s '69	44	41¾	44
37 So Pac rfg 4s '55	44	42	43¾
36 So Pac cit 4s '49	47½	46	47
112 So Pac 3½s 81	46½	45¼	46½
35 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	75	73½	74¾
8 So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	46½	44¾	46½
14 South Ry 6½s '56	81	80	80
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	78	78	78
72 South Ry gen 5s '56	78	75½	78
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	108	108	108
55 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
18 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104½	102½	103¾
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104½	104½	104½
16 Tex Corp 3s 65	106	105½	106
8 Texas Corp 3s 59	104¾	104	104½
9 Texas & Pac 5s 77 B	104	104	104
9 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 64	89	89	89
45 Third Ave 4½s 60	103	103¼	103
3 Third Ave 4s 60	12½	11½	12
2 Union Oil Cal 4s 42	47½	47½	47½
12 Union Oil Cal 3s 52	102¾	102	102¾
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	103½	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	97½	97½	98
1 Un Stockyards 4½s 51	97	97	97
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	60	60	60
39 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	106	107
5 Wabash rfg 4½s 76	111	111	111
5 Wabash 5s 76	21½	20¾	21½
18 Wabash 5s 76 and	20¾	20½	20¾
15 Wabash 4½s 78	20¼	20½	20¼
7 Wabash 4½s 78 and	20¼	20½	20¼
15 Walworth 5s 55	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 Warner Bros 6s 48	93	91	93
34 Warren Bros 6s 41	93	92	93
18 West Shore 4s 2361	74½	73	74½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44	44	44
2 Westn Md 4½s 77A	43½	43½	43½
3 Westn Md. 4s 52	99	99	99
13 Westn Pac 1st 5s 48	87½	87½	87½
35 Westn Pac 5s 46 and	20	19	19½
2 Western Un 5s 60	81	81	81
82 Western Un 4½s 50	82	80	80½
2 Westinghse Elec 2¾s 51	101	101	101
23 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	84½	84½	84½
14 Wilson & Co cv 3½s 47	92½	92¼	92½
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	34	34	34
32 Wis Pow & Lt 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Wisc Pub Ser 3¼s 71	108½	108½	108½
7 Young S&T 3¼s 68	101¼	101

Low-Cost Housing Project for Elderly—National and Local Real Estate News

Retired Men and Women Find Haven in New Jersey

ROOSEVELT PARK, N. J., Dec. 10 (AP)—Everybody in this community is over 65 years old and has an income of $23 to $40 a month.

Here, 21 retired men and women have built a new life for themselves, with their own clubs and socials and prayer meetings.

They live in 14 neat, white cottages clustered around a meeting-house in a southern New Jersey forest of pines and oaks, a mile south of Millville.

Persons from anywhere are eligible, but most of the colonists are from New Jersey. Eight receive governmental old-age assistance; the others have small incomes from other sources.

Basically, Roosevelt Park is a low-cost housing project built by the WPA at a cost of $30,000 and turned over to the City of Millville, which donated 300 acres of land for the experiment. But public officials have nothing to do with its operation.

The city rents it to a civic association for $1 a year and Mrs. Effie Morrison, the Superintendent, maintains the community on the $984 a year she collects in rents. Thus far she has kept free of debt.

There are seven homes for single persons which rent for $5 a month, and seven for couples at $7. The rentals include water and electricity. Each tiny house has a living room, a bedroom and a bathroom with all the fixtures.

The $5 cottages have a kitchenette with built-in china closet, coal cook stove and hot water tank. The $7 ones have the same thing in a full-fledged kitchen. Most occupants have gas plates in addition to their coal stoves, but they have to deal with the Gas Company for that. They also have to pay their coal bills, which run about $5 a month in wintertime.

Outside each cottage is a garden for vegetables and flowers.

Not a Charity Project

It may sound like charity, but Mrs. Morrison, who avowedly detests the word, insists it isn't, even though persons who can afford to live elsewhere are not taken in. To her it is plain business and social proposition, a good thing for the old folk—and a good thing for the public, too, if expanded on a national scale.

Once accepted, colonists may remain permanently. There are no strings on them, however, and they may leave at will—but once departed, they may not return.

Frankly, if you are grouchy or slovenly you can't get into Roosevelt Park . . . or if you drink . or if you haven't enough assured income to live on a par with other members.

People at Roosevelt Park are consistently cheerful and frequently laugh heartily, but in their makeup is a prominent streak of dignity. About the first thing you notice when you step into their cozy living rooms is the Bible.

Sixteen of the colonists are women, and they have a women's club which takes the lead in all social matters. Each woman pays dues of five cents a week, and the proceeds go for little birthday presents and any contingencies.

The club has a secretary—Mrs. Coester, typically Pennsylvania Dutch—and a treasurer—Miss Harriet Vanaman—but no president.

"You see," explained Mrs. Jennie Dooling, "we had a men's club here once and it broke up because every man in it wanted to be president, so we decided not to have one in our club."

The colonists don't consider themselves old. Mrs. Annie Little, 87, says: "There aren't any old people here."

Mrs. Morrison has a theory about that angle. "If you can get elderly people to take responsibility," she says, "it keeps them from getting old." She points to various residents of Roosevelt Park and boasts they now look and act younger than when they came.

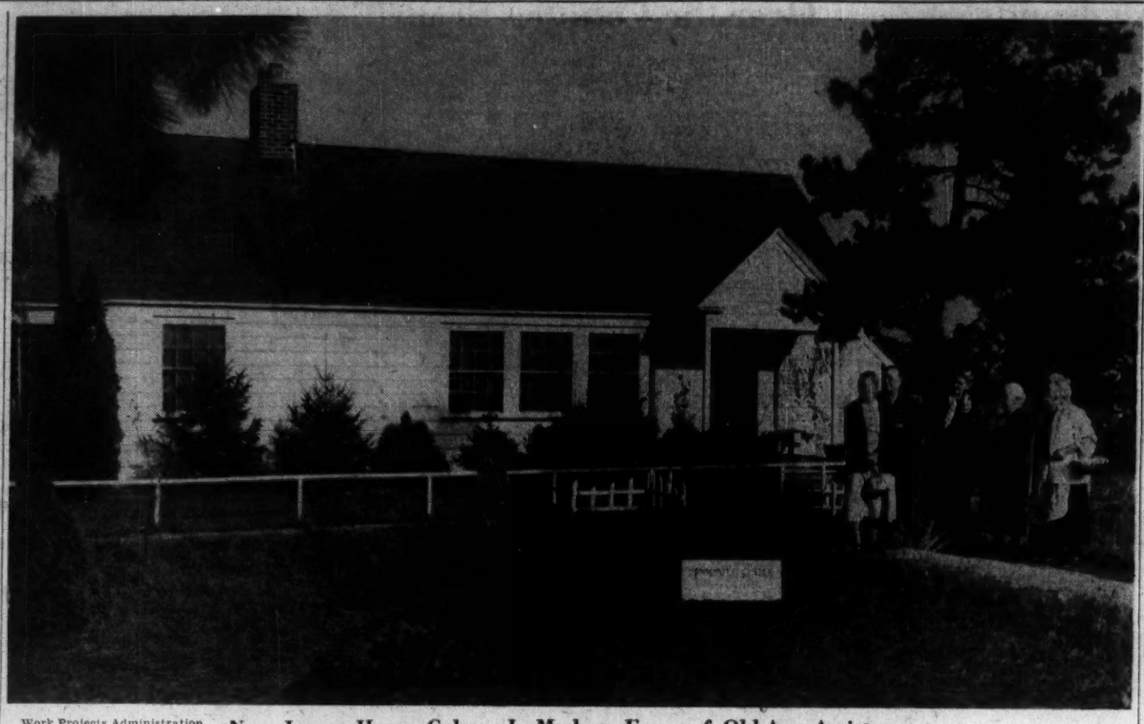
They Take Care of Themselves

There is no one to get up and get breakfast for them, so they get it themselves—and enjoy it. Each woman keeps house as neat as any bride, not because of any regulations, for there are none, but because of womanly pride that springs from neighborhood competition.

Each house has a radio, and at the drop of a hat most of the colonists will give you an argument on the latest phase of the war. Much of this discussion takes place at Community House in the early morning, when every one gathers there to wait for the mail man.

Roosevelt Park was Mrs. Morrison's idea. She used to be an investigator for the Cumberland County Welfare Board in Millville.

She found that one applicant for an old-age pension had met her housing problem by spending all the money she had to build a three-room cottage. There, thought Mrs. Morrison, was just what old-age pensioners needed. She took her idea to the State Government and to Washington.



Work Projects Administration

New Jersey Home Colony Is Modern Form of Old-Age Assistance

Cheerfulness, neighborliness and an "all for one" spirit pervades this Millville, N. J., community where people can live in their own homes with only a small pension. Here some of the villagers are gathered before the community center house where residents get together for weekly frolics and friendly arguments over international and other subjects.

War or No War, People's Chief Interest Is Still the Home

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the United States has been at war with Japan for more than 48 hours, I saw a man painting his own house today. And in the morning mail there was a request from a Boston Beacon Street resident for information on how to obtain a loan for remodeling his 60-year-old house.

As Boston and the North Shore heard rumors that enemy planes were near, giving local residents their first taste of wartime air-raid precautions, one woman came in from suburban Boston asking me to keep a weather eye out for a reasonably priced "small home" within commuting distance of downtown districts.

There were other requests . . . someone wanted to know how to get to the Royal Barry Wills development in Lexington. A call from the Institute of Modern Art announced the opening of a 14-week series of lectures on the history, development and prospects of the American home. Boston University reported a heavy enrollment for its new course on "What the new home owner should know."

From up Beacon Hill way came a letter seeking assistance for one resident interested in research on the heating of homes by the rays of the sun. An architect in Wakefield wanted to draw some sketches for reproduction of a new home he proposed to put on the markets.

These incidents reminded us that "home" is the backbone of the American national economy . . . that shelter is fully as urgent in times of war as in times of peace. Even greater significance is attached to the incidents as indicating that Americans naturally, and in many instances without realizing it, will continue to "carry on" normally in line with requests from Washington that the daily routine be maintained in so far as possible.

So . . . the Federal Home Loan Bank Board is releasing a brand new booklet entitled, "If You Plan to Build or Buy a Home," pointing out that the public should take advantage of the wide-scale architectural services that are now available from reliable sources at small cost.

The American Builder appeared on the newsstands with suggestions for building "extensible" homes during the war period, that is, to build the shell of the type of house you want, leaving the interior to be finished when materials are more readily available.

Varied Use of Paint Livens Defense Housing Projects

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Wide World-Associated Press) — The Government's head house painter has a lot of tricks in his paint-pails to knock the monotony out of the rows of dull houses being built for defense workers.

Shepard Vogelgesang, who makes house painting a fine art, plans the coloring of 100,000 defense houses in his little studio at the Federal Works Agency. He is called a color consultant.

Painted white or gray, Mr. Vogelgesang observes, the thousands of little dwellings sprung up row on row in defense towns, all of them quite plain and very much alike, "look rather like a fresh crop of mushrooms."

But Mr. Vogelgesang breaks up the long rows of houses with paint. He pushes one back and pulls the next one forward by varied colors. He might do it by painting one slate gray, the next one buff—any combination which will give perspective.

Then by working in a third color, and perhaps a fourth, he breaks up the row into small groups of houses. He was trained as an architect at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Vienna. He has used his eye for color on sets of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and he helped glorify Florenz Ziegfeld's productions which glorified the American girl. He helped also to color the world fairs in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Until recently, he practiced architecture in Whitefield, N. H.

To make a long row of houses seem shorter, the painter will accent one of the end houses with some bright paint, like yellow or red or any color which will give a sudden contrast. His theory is that when you start driving past the row, your eye fixes on the accented house, toward the end and you feel that you're arriving there quicker.

"You come to your objective sooner," Mr. Vogelgesang explains. "It relieves the fatigue of a long row."

Where houses are grouped in quadrangles or courts, he plots color patterns like a melody. The courts in the defense development at Newton Falls, Ohio, which he is working on now, are a blend of four colors—buff, light tan, brown and gray. In one pattern the inside group are gray, the outside ones tan; then the scheme is reversed; then brown and gray are given the same treatment; meanwhile, buff houses are worked in at intervals to provide a variation in the design.

Where the regiments of small homes are on hilly land, Mr. Vogelgesang accents the natural contours, painting the houses at the top of the hill a light color, those in the valley a darker shade, thus making the hill seem higher and the valley deeper. A recent example of this treatment is the 1,700-unit settlement at Vallejo, Calif., where workers at the Mare Island Navy Yard are housed.

Mr. Vogelgesang employs as much gay color as the dwellers in the houses can take. The idea is to make the towns as interesting to the eye as possible, to get away from the barracks-like effect, and to make up for the lack of natural trees or shrubbery.

But a color which is out of place can make endless trouble. Bright yellow, red, pink or green might please you on the outside of your own house, but they might start a fued with your neighbors. Colors like those will throw weird lights into the house next door under some conditions. If your house is painted bright green, the reflection will turn your neighbor's old rose living room into a mud color. If your house is bright yellow, the reflection might make your neighbor nervous and irritable, because yellow is highly stimulating to some people.

A barn-red house, trimmed in white, might look pretty and appropriate in the Pittsburgh area, where barn red is an accepted color. But red, like yellow, causes a sense of excitement and suspense, says Mr. Vogelgesang, and it would be resented as out of place in most other sections of the country.

Houses of pale blue, pale green and coral pink look ridiculous in the East, thinks Mr. Vogelgesang, but he recommends them for the California coast. They look well under bright sunshine, near a sparkling ocean.

Builders Stress Better Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, — Standardization of building products and practices in the period after the war was urged today by the Architectural Forum magazine in the second of a series of articles on "Building's Postwar Pattern."

This series is designed to "give meaning and direction to changes now taking place, and those that will continue to take place in the future." Each article is being prepared with the assistance of a panel of 200 advisory editors comprising architects, engineers, public officials, contractors, home developers, manufacturers, city planners, representatives of realty firms and financial institutions, and building materials dealers.

Pointing out in its November issue that standardization does not imply cessation of developments, the Forum declared that because building's "problems are so unique and its tasks so complex, it is important that we stop condemning standardization for what it is not and begin to recognize and exploit its advantages for what they are."

"The object of standardization," the magazine stated, "is to provide better products, and services more easily combined with one another, easier to distribute, easier to duplicate, repair, or replace, suited to a wider variety of applications and designed to satisfy pre-determined needs.

"True standardization results in greater, rather than in less variety; acceleration, rather than cessation of design development; increased, rather than lowered quality.

"Building needs standardization more than any other industry because of its complexity and in order to achieve:

1. Economy with a simultaneous improvement in performance.

2. Better design and the development of new regional styles.

3. A clearer and broader understanding of industry—objectives and how they can be attained.

"As a dynamic process, standardization implies that new standards must continually be set up in line with changing needs of man and society. This task itself is creative design on a vastly enlarged scale.

"To tackle it is the builders' immediate obligation if building is to meet the needs of a postwar world—the demand for better housing and community facilities which cessation of armaments production is bound to produce."

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New 'Air Raid' Warning Hits Long Island and New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Air-raid warnings were sounded in New York at 8:41 a. m., E. S. T., today after similar warnings had flashed over Long Island. The all clear was heard at 9:01.

Police Headquarters reported that "enemy bombing was imminent," but First Air Force Headquarters at Mitchel Field disclaimed any knowledge of hostile aircraft being in the vicinity.

A spokesman at Mitchel Field said:

"We gave no orders for an air-raid alarm. We are not responsible if local drills are being held."

Meanwhile, preparations were under way for "practice blackouts" ordered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for every city in New York State.

The Metropolitan Area experienced its first two alarms of the war amid considerable excitement yesterday as a result of what the War Department described as a "phony tip" that enemy bombers were approaching.

Here's how the rumor blossomed and ended:

A man who identified himself satisfactorily to officials at First Army Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y., telephoned that he heard a Washington radio station broadcast that bombers had been reported. He asked if it were true.

The Army inquired at the New York Office of the Associated Press and failed to get verification. A War Department spokesman in Washington told the Associated Press his department had not reported enemy planes.

Meanwhile an official at Governors Island had phoned an inquiry to Mitchel Field, where his words apparently were taken as a warning "from Washington." Mitchel Field took no chances, sent its planes aloft and told the press the alarm resulted from an official report from Washington of a raid threat.

Official views on the afternoon's fiasco came from Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, commanding the First Army Air Force at Mitchel Field, and Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commanding the Army First Corps Area.

General Dargue said "definitely no planes" were detected and explained that what looked authentic turned out to be a mere test. He emphasized that the precautions would have to be repeated, should such a set of circumstances develop again.

General Wilby said in Boston that United States planes, not identified as such, "would have been a very probable source of the report."

U. S. Asks Latin America To Discuss United Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Warning that "the wave of aggression has now broken upon the shores of the New World," the United States today invited Foreign Ministers of the 20 Latin-American nations to meet—at Rio de Janeiro during the first week in January—in consultations on how to meet the new Nazi-Fascist-Japanese assault.

Carrying forward the series of vital Hemisphere meetings in recent years at Lima, Panama, and Havana, the Rio de Janeiro sessions will come to grips with the most serious threat to the Americas since they won independence more than a century ago.

Chile first proposed the meeting. Brazil will set the date.

Emphasizing the spirit of co-operation being shown by the Latin-American nations since the Japanese declaration of war on the United States, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that the program and procedure of the meeting are now being worked out.

The conference, which will be attended by the Foreign Secretaries or their alternates from the 21 Pan American republics, will be in accord with Article 15 of the Havana Declaration, which announced that "any attempt on the part of a non-American state against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty, or the political independence of an American state shall be considered as an act of aggression against the states which sign this declaration."

The Havana Conference also decided that in case of such aggression "the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measure it may be necessary to take."

Pressure for Meeting

The Secretary revealed that there has been growing pressure from various Latin American countries for a meeting of the 21 foreign Secretaries so that Western Hemisphere solidarity might be heightened in this greatest of tests to date.

Although the United States does not appear to have initiated the idea, Secretary Hull said this country was fully in accord with the suggestions and desires of the large number of Latin American countries favoring the meeting.

It is seen here as an invaluable opportunity to rally present and potential New World strength for what is admitted will probably be a long and desperately fought war.

State Department Pleased

The greatest gratification is felt in the State Department at the fact that the initiative for a closer anti-Axis stand has come from Latin America, a large number of whose governments acted spontaneously following the Japanese attack upon Hawaii.

This is particularly true in regard to the declarations of war against Japan. At this writing, more Latin American nations have already declared war against Japan than was the case against the Central Powers during the First World War.

As of this moment, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala are at war with Japan. Mexico and Colombia have severed diplomatic relations with Tokyo, while Uruguay has placed its resources at the disposal of the United States, and Argentina has opened its ports to the United States Navy.

Latin America Awake

Asked to comment on the Latin American war declarations, Secretary Hull stated that they were ample evidence that the United States' southern neighbors were wide awake to the steadily increasing and new danger to the Western Hemisphere and that they are moving without any delay to carry forward in a spirit of close co-operation measures necessary to Hemphispheric defense.

The New World is showing itself mindful of the obligations assumed under the Havana Pact.

While it is apparent that most Latin American countries are in no position to play a strong role in the war against Japan, officials here point out that they could be of the greatest help to this country in accelerating the production of needed raw materials and in carefully patrolling the thousands of miles of virtually unprotected Latin American shoreline.

It is not expected that the projected meeting will be a regular Pan American conference with an extensive agenda but will be confined to a meeting of the Foreign Secretaries with a small staff of aides. The next regular Pan American conference is scheduled to be held in 1943 at Bogotá, Colombia.

Gold Miners Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

There have been tall tales told of Cripple Creek, Colarado. The town has been pictured, in days of old, as a mining camp of the wild and woolly western type. But Cripple Creek today is a studious place, though as much a mining camp as ever. At least, it is studious on Monday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays. At those times Cripple Creek miners trudge quietly to school, with books under their arms, regardless of the fact that many of them, just before school time, completed full work shifts in a mine.

The attraction? It is a genuine thirst for knowledge. The Colorado School of Mines offers a course of study in mine surveying and geology, and holds classes in the new office building of the Cresson Mine.

The Cresson is one of the most famous gold mines in the country. It is located four miles from Cripple Creek, but neither distance, weather, nor any other deterrent, lessens the attendance in classes. The first half of the course, recently completed, had an enrollment of 79 and an average attendance of 62. Evening class periods are three hours long; and there are eight hours of field work every Sunday.

The student body of "Cresson College" consists partly of men who are well versed in practical mining, but want a working knowledge of surveying and mineralogy. Also, there are men of other professions who wish to know more about their home town's leading industry.

The unprecedented revival in metal mining has called thousands of men to Colorado's mountains. Courses of study such as those offered by "Cresson College" will help them all to be better workmen and citizens. The dull routine of daily toil in the mines will be brightened by an expanding knowledge of the worker's surroundings. Executives and employees, merchants and customers—all will meet on common ground, remembering united efforts in surveying classes to compute the height of the flag pole on the "campus," or to understand and use the complicated Brunton compass.

Bert Bemis

Red Cross to Get School Dance Money

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10 (AP)—The big day of their young lives was drawing near for 68 girls of O. B. X., a high school sorority, when America went to war Monday.

Dates were long since made, invitations mailed, dance programs filled and many dresses purchased for the annual formal party.

But it took the girls only 24 hours to decide that they would forego their thrill of the year. And Florence Cantwell, President, promptly announced that the money that was to have been spent on the party—about $700—was going to the Red Cross at once.

Return of American Fliers From Canada Under Debate

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (CP)—An Air Ministry spokesman said tonight that Canada and the United States were giving joint consideration to the question of granting discharges to American fliers in the Royal Canadian Air Force who wish to join their own air force in the war against Japan.

At the same time, other informants indicated similar deliberations would probably be held in respect to United States members of the Canadian Army and Navy. Release of Canadians serving in the American armed forces, who might wish to return to Canadian units, might also be discussed, it was said.

'Smash' at Germans

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Scores of young American pilots and other fighting men who joined the British forces to get action now want to fight Japan on the big battlefront on the other side of the world.

The first American Eagle Squadron retaliated for Japanese air bombing in the Pacific yesterday with a solid smash against Germany in Occupied France.

It was estimated that 15,000 Americans are in British uniform in the British Isles while another 15,000 are in the British forces on the other fronts or training throughout the Empire.

The American Embassy was besieged with inquiries from Americans eager to get back home and fight in an American uniform.

British and American officials made no announcement while they ironed out red tape, but it seemed likely many Americans will get their wish to transfer to their own country's forces. RAF and RCAF officials were reported in consultation concerning it.

Many Americans who joined the Civilian Technical Corps because they wanted excitement now feel they can get more excitement in United States uniforms.

Some men in the bomber ferry service are reserve officers in the United States Air Force under stipulation to return to the United States service if called.

Air Raid Warning Finds U. S. Forces Alert for Action

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Acting on information received from Governor's Island, headquarters of the First Army, that hostile planes were reported two hours out of New York at noon, all planes at Mitchel Field took to the air and families were evacuated from the military reservation, although Air Corps detectors had not confirmed the presence of planes.

Navy press officers said they had not received a report on hostile planes.

In Washington, the White House, War and Navy Departments said they knew nothing about the reported presence of planes off the East Coast.

Capt. Lynn Farnol said Mitchel Field was on the alert and that every necessary precaution had been taken. He said the reported presence of planes did not originate with the Air Corps, but that the Air Corps was acting on the theory that the reports might be substantiated.

A few minutes after Mitchel Field's original announcement that an "official warning from Washington" indicated the imminence of enemy planes, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warned the nation to be on the alert for a surprise attack.

The State Department emphasized, however, that Mr. Hull's warning had no connection with the reports that hostile planes were approaching the eastern seaboard.

Simultaneously, in Boston, Navy sources reported they had received "official word" of the report and that "action is being taken" officials declined to expand on what the action might be.

Montana Legion Head Ask Miss Rankin to Resign

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 10 (AP)—James T. Annin of Columbus, Montana Department Commander of the American Legion, said yesterday Representative Jeanette Rankin (R) of Montana "should tender her resignation as a member of Congress" for her vote against the declaration of war.

"It is my intention," he said, "to call for a session of the (Legion) Executive Committee and submit to them the matter of requesting Miss Rankin's resignation. As State Commander this can be my only course of action."

Chinese Buttons Mark Difference From Japanese

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Five thousand Chinese in New York's Chinatown received identification buttons yesterday to distinguish them from Japanese. The United China Relief said the Chinese Benevolent Association had called upon the relief group for immediate help after reports said many Chinese, mistaken for Japanese, had been mishandled.

For the time being, the identifications will be blue buttons bearing the words "Thumbs up for China" which have been used in relief drives. Meanwhile, on sale went a special, "blackout" button. A "V for Victory" button, it is luminous and when worn on the lapel will mark the approach of a pedestrian.

F.D.R. Favors Consolidation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt told reporters he heartily approved the objective of legislation introduced in the House to consolidate the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Shipyard Unionists Burn A. F. of L. Cards

By the Associated Press

Orange, Texas, Dec. 10

Some 300 shipyards welders and burners formed their own union and asserted their independence of national affiliations last night by burning their American Federation of Labor cards at a public demonstration.

The group also banned strikes for the duration of the war and announced "country first and union next."

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
FRIENDLY SERVICE
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

BOSTON—Lady will rent room or share apartment privileges. 204 Hemenway Street, Suite 29. Hub. 1597 days.

N. Y. C. 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $8. Mrs. DeCamp.

N. Y. C. (Bronx)—Light, airy, quiet room, private bath attached; convenient to subways. Telephone Sedgwick 3-1789.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALERT, aggressive, capable American, age 34 years, seeks opportunity in administrative, executive or supervisory field in industrial business where loyalty, conscientious application and ability will be appreciated; starting salary secondary to future opportunity; 14 years in last position. Box R-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, experienced, excellent vocabulary, seeks interesting position N. Y. C.; quick-minded and adaptability outstanding characteristics. Write Box M-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMEMAKER, refined New Englander, Protestant, wishes full charge motherless adult household; economical manager, excellent cook; city or country. Write Box B-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Hartford, Conn., holding auditions for regular Soloist and Organist. Write MUSIC COMM. 129 Lafayette St.

TAILORING

JAMES C. TAYLOR—Custom tailor; altering, cleaning, repairing, pressing all kinds of garments. 311-A Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ANTIQUES, Chinaware, Porcelains, Diamonds, Jewelry purchased. Cash! MARTIN FEINGOLD, 1203 6th Ave., N. Y. C. Bryant 9-6933.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, successful background, best references; willing to go anywhere, prefer western Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma; know furniture department, appliance trade; also wholesale and retail suits and hardware. C. P. LANG, 7566 PARKDALE, CLAYTON, MO.

MAN, 41, experienced industrial advertising and sales promotion, domestic and foreign sales, trade shows, direct mail, sales correspondence, dealer co-operation; knowledge of textiles; executive ability; will go anywhere. What have you? Box W-20, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of antiques. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 108 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 8561.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST.
Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. DeCamp.

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BOSTON, NEAR STATE HOUSE
Attractively furnished 1-room apartment, private bath; sunny and centrally located; to let to April 1st. Laf. 3217.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Insersoll 2-2268.

BOOKS

ORANGE, N. J.—Books, Cards, and Calendars for Holiday Visitors Welcome, by Appointment. Abigail L. Morgan, 23 Hillyer Street. OR. 5-6169.

DOGS FOR SALE

DACHSHUND 6 months, black, tan female; beautiful, lovable pet; carefully bred, trained; pedigreed, AKC regis.; valued at $100. Address Box R-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 590 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

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280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

WERNER AGENCY, 450 7TH AVE. (34TH)
BKPRS diversified $18-20-25
STENOS textile $18-20-25
GRAPHOTYPE-Addressograph $15-18
SWITCHBOARD opr. young, attr. $18-20

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, objects of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5972.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

HELP WANTED

Couple (Prot.) for Boston suburb estate. Housework, garden work, driving. Experience, references required. Box B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEAT, capable, middle-aged woman to do general housework; small family, no heavy work; 8 miles north of Boston. Box F-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Fingerwaver, manicurist, all-around worker, expert; steady position. 3156 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

DENTAL HYGIENIST — By Boston dentist; write stating age and experience. Box W-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' agent covering railroad and industrial field will make contacts and furnish services in Chicago area for companies desiring representation; fee basis or retainer. Matthews, 1957 Daily News Bldg., 400 W. Madison, Chicago.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVER, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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REFINED, quiet, beautifully appointed private home for Christian Scientists, permanent or transient; open all year; ideal for rest and study; folder on request. E. R. MILUM, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J.

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8000. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

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WILL PAY CASH for grand piano, any make; no dealers. Box W-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LAKE WALES, FLORIDA—15 acres, lakeside house (rented), good commercial citrus grove; $6000. Aiken, 411 W. 114th St., N. Y. C.

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Wells-B-Well
3 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

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Authorized Dealer for Gruen Watches
DIVIDED PAYMENTS UP TO 10 MONTHS
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GIFTS *for* HIM
We Recommend
ARROW SHIRTS
ADAM HATS
LOMAR MEN'S SHOP
536 Main Street—Near Muir's

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Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
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ELIZABETH ESSO SERVICENTER
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CANDY SHOPPE
HOME MADE CHRISTMAS CANDIES and ICE CREAM
We Deliver Tel. Eliz. 2-9168
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Mobilgas, Mobiloil and Mobilubrication
Tires, Batteries and Accessories. Battery Charging and Rentals. Washing and Polishing. Tire Repairing. Motor Tune up.
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A Fine Selection of Latest Styles
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Refrigeration — Air Conditioning — Radios — Vacuums — Coffee Makers — Electric Clocks — Waffle Irons — Flashlights — Toasters — Irons.
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Every Star a Gift—Every Gift a Star
Two Stores Chockful of Gifts for every member of the family.
NOW, more than ever
IT'S WISE TO ECONOMIZE
Englewood, N. J. Westwood, N. J.
47 East Palisade Ave. 104 Westwood Ave.

MURRAY BERGER
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Christmas Cards—Fountain Pens
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POPULAR AND CLASSICAL RECORDS
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Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
Fancy Molded Ice Cream
Home-Made Candy Fresh Daily
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1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

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Unusual Gifts and Out of the Ordinary
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"Our Hobby is pleasing you."
97 Baker St. SO. 2-2625
"It is thrifty to shop in Maplewood"

R. WILLIAMS
Delicatessen, Groceries, Fruits
Home Cooked Food and Soups Daily
Store Open { Daily, 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., 12:30 to 2 P. M., Evenings, 5:30-7:30
Free delivery except Sundays
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NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

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A Service for every Fuel
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Coke
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Fill up your car for the winter.
479-81 Valley Street SO. 2-7900-1
"Esso dealer care saves wear"

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Mother, Father and the Children
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Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

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GRUEN WATCHES
PARKER PENS
71 Main Street

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QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
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Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
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Sizes 14-46
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Custom Made Permanent Waves

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Made Fresh Daily
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Woodruff JEWELERS EST. 1914
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Formerly with Tiffany
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MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue
Phone MO. 2-3210 or 2-3211
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Finest Quality Food

For Christmas
Phone Bloomfield 2-7091
A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
HOME MADE CANDIES
LUNCHEONS
1063 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.
Near WATCHUNG AVENUE

The Montclair Toy Shop
32 Church Street Montclair 3-0222
The largest assortment of toys in the State of New Jersey at the lowest possible prices.
OPEN EVENINGS BEFORE CHRISTMAS UNTIL 9

Gift Suggestions for Men
RELIABLE Outfitters
342 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

CRANFORD

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SIX ALDEN ST., CRANFORD, N. J.
Quality Merchandise
Reasonable Prices

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A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

For the PERFECT PERMANENT WAVE
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for.
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
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Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
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Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

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★ GIFT SHOP ★
Christmas Cards, Costume Jewelry, Chinese Brass and Copper, Attractive Glassware, Lamps.
86 NORTH WALNUT ST. OR. 4-4664

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INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
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ANGLAIS
559 Main Street Orange 3-0927
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There's Real Christmas Joy in Gifts from
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop
530-32 MAIN STREET

The largest selection of toys in the State of New Jersey at the lowest possible prices.
THE EAST ORANGE TOY SHOP
519 MAIN STREET ORANGE 3-5044
Opening Evenings before Christmas until 9

This Year Give PEARS
Beautiful Crystal ones . . . filled with candy tid-bits. Tied with ribbon and Holly. $4.00 each.
malvina's
191 Harrison St. Or. 4-0889
Near Central Avenue

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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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HENKE'S, Inc.

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PLAINFIELD
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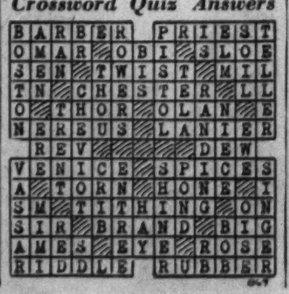

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Westfield, New Jersey

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Gifts Decoration

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BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP

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Luncheons and Dinners

Delicious home-cooked flavor

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The

GIFT SHOP

ADA L. PFLUEGER

Personal Christmas Cards

Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library

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for that truly lovely gift

a practical something
chair—table—lamp

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Jenkintown
(Continued)

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Place your order early for your Holiday Turkey, Chicken, Capon, Duck or Goose at

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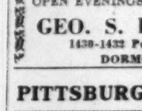

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READING
(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Accretion — *A-kre'-shun* (*a* clipped-short as in account, *e* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus). The two *c*'s are treated in pronunciation as one letter, with the sound of *k*.

Latin has *accretio*, "growth," and the meaning clings to the English derivative. The difference is that the Latin idea refers to growth by increase from within, or more of the same thing; while the English implies it by addition of something from the outside.

Adhesion, cohesion — *Ad-he'-zhun* (*a* short, *e* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus); *ko-he'-zhun* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *e* long, *u* clipped-short). When these two appear together, to form a contrast, stress should undoubtedly go on the first syllable of each, to make the difference clear. The first has to do with the cleaving (Latin verb *haerere*, "to cling") of unlike to unlike; the second, with like to like.

Divers (Mark 8:3) — *Di'-verz* (*i* long, *e* as in maker).

Simply means "a number of," "several." Wycliffe (1380) very correctly represents the original with "some of them." Tyndale starts the rendering "divers"; and, as frequently happens, he is followed by Authorized. Torrey (The Four Gospels) has "some of them," and likewise An American Translation; proving again that Wycliffe, early though he was in putting Scripture into English, could capture the right thought.

Enigma — *E-nig'-ma* (*e* quick-long as in event, *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Refers to a saying or a proposition of hidden and obscure design and intent. The word comes straight from classic Greek. Figuratively, it may denote any puzzling question or situation, or even person.

Equipoise—*E'-kwi-poiz* (*e* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity); or, by Webster's second choice, *ek'-wi-poiz* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short).

Conveys the notion of "balance." An English coinage much in circulation since the seventeenth century. Formed of French elements, it stands on the Latin adjective *aequs*, "equal," and the verb *pensare*, "to weigh."

Inherent — *In-her'-ent* (*i* short, first *e* as in here, second clipped-short as in silent). The long quality on the first *e*, though perhaps not easy for all speakers, is nevertheless expected.

Webster's treats the element *her-* (Latin *haerere*, "to cling") as the main syllable, the *in-* going for prefix and the *-ent* for termination.

Monad — *Mon'-ad* (both vowels short); or, by Webster's second choice, *mo'-nad* (*o* long, *a* short).

Adopted in the eighteenth century into mathematics as a sort of equivalent for "unit." But it is an old philosophical term. In recent times considerably employed by the biologist and the chemist to denote something elemental. A Greek derivative. Lends itself to figurative use.

Potency — *Po'-ten-si* (*o* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* short). "Capability," "power"; especially strength to grow and increase, or to cause something or somebody to advance and develop.

Potsherd (Isa. 45:9) — *Pot'-shurd* (*o* short, *u* as in urn).

A piece of a broken jar or dish; a ceramic fragment. The Hebrew word of Isaiah's text seems to carry the general idea of "earthenware." The Authorized translation, "Let the potsherd *strive* with the potsherds of the earth," while picturesque and true enough to the original, is somewhat free. An American Translation runs more simply and no doubt more accurately, though perhaps no clearer: "A pot with the Potter!" (implying strive).

Righteousness (Isa. 45:13) — *Ri'-chus-ness* (*i* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus, *e* short).

An Anglo-Saxon inheritance, brought around to a spelling which looks well but leaves pronunciation in doubt. Doubtless Webster's advice is in all respects well grounded. But many persons have a conscience for speaking a word according to the letters, and they hold out for *ri'-tyus-ness*. The Oxford Dictionary supports them. Anglo-Saxon never had the alphabetical discipline that Greek and Latin went through. It was never forced into the economy of stone inscription to the extent the classic languages were, and spelling ran somewhat wild. Even today, simplifiers think much remains to be done. The original word in Isaiah carries the signification of "rightness" and "justice." It is very common throughout the Old Testament.

Spontaneity—*Spon'-ta-ne'-i-ti* (*o* short, *a* as in sofa, *e* long, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

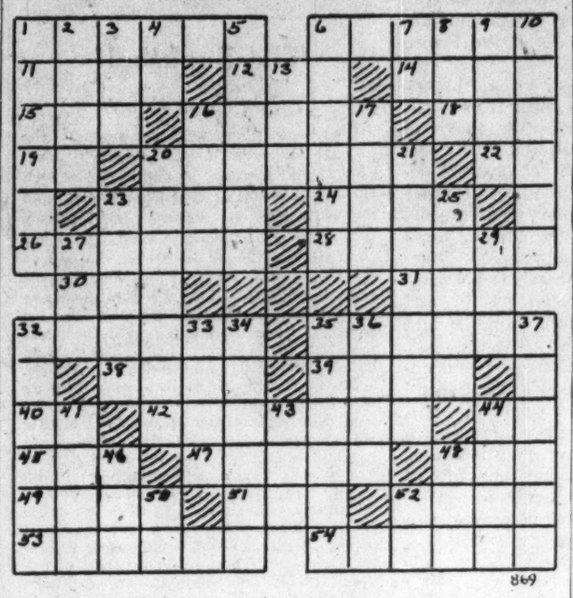
This word carries quite a wealth of connotation; signifying a readiness and willingness to act, a tendency to pursue a course on one's own judgment, with gladness and eagerness. Doing, or becoming, from internal impulse. At the base is the Latin adverb *sponte*, "of one's own desire or free will," in common classic use.

Daily Quotation

Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids not sit nor stand but go!
—ROBERT BROWNING

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Figaro in Rossini's opera is what?
6—Who is the judge in various stories by Irvin S. Cobb?
11—Who was Persia's famous poet?
13—What is a Japanese sash?
14—What is an American wild plum?
15—What is a coin of Japan?
16—What Dickens character asked for more gruel?
18—What is a unit of length in the diametrical measurement of wire?
19—Symbol for thoron is what?
20—What character in "Barnaby Rudge" is supposed to be intended as portrait of Lord Chesterfield?
22—Lines (abbr.).
23—Who was Norse god of thunder?
24—Who is Wang's wife in "The Good Earth"?
26—Who was father of the Nereids?
28—What American poet wrote "Hymns of the Marshes"?
30—What is last canonical book of Bible (abbr.)?
31—What rhymes with "true" in "Annie Laurie"?
32—Where is the Grand Canal?
35—What are pungent vegetable substances used for flavoring?
38—What is past particle of "tear"?
39—What is a stone used in setting fine edges?
40—State Militia (abbr.).
42—What is that which is taken or set apart as tithe?
44—Upon.
45—What is a masculine title of respect?
47—What was first name of Whitlock, American diplomat and author?
48—Large.
49—What is a city of Iowa?
51—Organ of sight.
52—What has been a favorite flower from remotest antiquity?
53—You solve what by conjecture?
54—Para is famous for what product?

Down

1—Where was Benjamin Franklin born?
2—What word concludes a prayer?
3—Hastened.
4—British (abbr.).
5—Who might "catch a crab" (pl.)?
6—Who is follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's plays?
7—Exists.
8—What tree gives plenty of shade?
9—Knut Hamsun wrote "The Growth of the ——."
10—Who receives or pays out money in a bank?
13—Duplicate.
16—"Thee" is objective case of what?
17—A tissue.
20—What breed of sheep is hornless?
21—What is a kind of basketwork used in gabions?
23—What is surname of Little Nell in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
25—Daughter of one's brother or sister is what?
27—Before.
29—What is a female sheep?
33—What college for women is at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.?
33—What is a small bed for a child?
34—In hotel usage, what is a meat dish not classed as a roast?
35—What is a small silvery fresh-water American fish?
36—What is a body of water smaller than a lake?
37—Titta Ruffo gained fame as what?
41—Who is heroine of a Puccini opera?
43—What should be made while sun shines?
44—What is a river of France which flows to Seine?
46—Carmine is a shade of what color?
48—Knot of hair is what?
50—Where is Rapid City (abbr.)?
52—Symbol for rubidium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

No Water

Hotel Clerk (to guest from the country): "Of course, you'll want running water in your room?"

Guest: "Why? Do I look like a trout?"—Safe Driver.

Cautious

"Can you knock a golf ball out of sight?" asked golfer MacThistle of golfer MacHiather.

"Aye, but I'm not going to."—Tale Spins.

Objection, Please!

Ray Block, radio music director, before becoming a conductor, years ago worked as a musician for a not-too-prosperous dance band. One night when they were filling an engagement Ray missed out on a couple of bars of an arrangement. The leader fumed.

"Listen," he chided, "I pay you to know your part!"

It seemed a good opportunity and Block pointed out that he hadn't been paid in three weeks.

"Well, then," retorted the leader with what dignity he could muster, "I owe you to know your part."

Servant Problem

"Mary, you were entertaining a visitor in the kitchen last night. I don't like it."

"Nor do I, ma'am, but you were using the drawing room."

Put It on the Bill

Grocer: "Well, little man, what can I do for you?"

Boy: "My mother sent me to get change for a dollar bill, and said she would give you the dollar bill tomorrow."

Two Views

Friend: "Now, Janie, why do you pass on every secret that is told to you?"

Janie: "That's easy to answer. I have only two views of a secret—either it is too good to keep, or it isn't worth keeping."

Where Would You Find—

1. Devil's Tower?
2. The place where every English monarch has been crowned since William the Conqueror?
3. The Albright Art Gallery?
4. The state with the second largest inland water area?
5. The Perekop Isthmus?
6. Fort Strong?
7. Foxbane?
8. The nation which the United States recently warned to cease war?
9. The highest point in Pennsylvania?
10. Trichinopoli?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Once a Luxury

The avocado was a table luxury 25 years ago, costing up to 75 cents apiece, says the Department of Agriculture, whereas last year the United States produced nearly 29,000,000 of these fruits.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A 1280-foot volcanic spire near Sundance, Wyoming.
2. Westminster Abbey in London.
3. Buffalo, New York.
4. Minnesota; 4,059 square miles.
5. It connects Crimea with the mainland of Russia.
6. A United States Army fort in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.
7. An European herb.
8. Finland was warned that unless the Russian peace offer was accepted, the U. S. would cease to be friendly.
9. Negro Mountain, in Somerset County; 3,213 feet.
10. A cathedral city in South Madras, India.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciative Students

Long Beach, Calif.

The teaching of a class of boys in Sunday school in a Canadian town, 70 years ago, is still a rewarding experience for Mrs. Mary Conger of this city. In 1926 two brothers who had been members of that class made provision by means of a trust fund for the support of their former teacher. She has outlived them both, but thanks to their tangible expression of appreciation, she does not have to worry about her living expenses.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —'Nough Said

SO YOU FINALLY BOUGHT A DEFENSE BOND WITH YOUR MONEY —?
YES— THEY SAY IT DOES A DOUBLE JOB
DANGER CONSTRUCTION
IT'S GOOD TO HAVE DEFENSE
YES, SIR.. SOMETIMES YOU GET INTO THINGS QUICKER THAN YOU THINK .....
OOOPS
WHAT...?
I SAID SOMETIMES YOU GET INTO THINGS QUICKER..... ...OH, NEVER MIND... !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Go Ahead, Blow—See If I Care*

By RODGERS

WOW! Did that ol' wind howl last night!
"Boy!" I thought to myself. "If I made that much noise someone would do something about it!"
But nobody did, nor did there seem to be anything I could do—
Except, maybe, to snuggle down deeper into my basket—
And be thankful I wasn't out in it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Bear—Isolationist*

By THE HAGERS

DEEP IN THE WOODS OUTSIDE HIS LAIR, WITH TROUBLED LOOK SAT TED E. BEAR.
"WHY, TED," I QUACKED, "YOU LOOK SO BLUE. NOW WHAT HAS HAPPENED, PRAY, TO YOU?"
SAID HE, "BEARS TO THEIR HABITS CLING; WE LIKE TO SLEEP, YOU KNOW, TILL SPRING.
BUT NOW, WITH DRAKEVILLE'S BUSINESS BOOM, FOLKS WAKE ME ASKING FOR A ROOM."
NO VACANCIES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fundamental Fortresses

President Roosevelt's first war speech was a splendid keynote. It gave the American people the essentials of a right approach to the task ahead. Outlining calmly America's new role in the united resistance to the criminal attacks of world-wide gangsterism, Mr. Roosevelt rightly emphasized the moral aspect and urged that the United States should never again try to isolate itself from humanity and humanity's hope in "freedom under God."

Americans will carry on this war most effectively if they hold to the consciousness that the true goal is "far above and beyond the ugly field of battle" and that the resort to force is "directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil."

The strength of the cause lies ultimately in the good it represents, the justice and freedom it will maintain and establish. Mr. Roosevelt did well to emphasize the moral and military unity of the struggle. Increasingly the American people will perceive that the fight against the aggressive anarchy of the Axis is one fight. Let us hope that they will not wait for a declaration of war in Berlin or an Atlantic Pearl Harbor before taking every possible step to check a new move by the Nazis.

Thoroughly fine also was the President's blunt facing of bad news and his warnings against rumors are timely. His two rules for informing the public are sound and reasonable. The promise to inform the people—as soon as reports are confirmed and whenever they will not aid the enemy—reflects a decision to "trust in the stamina of the American people." It follows the excellent practice of the British, currently exemplified by the prompt announcement of the loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse.

Americans will realize that this reverse on the Malaya coast is as much of a blow to them as the losses at their own Pacific outposts. Such evidence of the fallibility of physical defenses should not be required to make them place their primary trust in spiritual defenses. But the human mind sometimes requires such shocks. There has been too much jingoistic boastfulness based on material wealth and naval might. A more humble and serious attitude will be all to the good.

Even the successful forging and operation of military power must begin with the mental and spiritual qualities of a people. Their willingness to be guided rightly, their moral courage, sense of justice, freedom and intelligence are the fundamental fortresses. The sooner the American people man those defenses the better.

After the "Raid"

Americans on the Atlantic coast have just been through the first stages of an air raid—incredulity, excitement, anxiety, grim resolve. They are glad to learn that this experience was the result of false reports and some consequent confusion and not of an officially sponsored scheme to awaken or toughen them.

The alarm disclosed need for more alertness, both among officials and the public. It emphasized how dangerous rumor-mongering can be, or even unguarded questions about rumors. When reports of enemy planes were received, the Army authorities quite properly felt that they had to act as if these were true until they could be confirmed or disproved. No one with any idea of military necessity will quarrel with that attitude. Reflecting it, the civilian authorities went into action.

Evacuation of schools and homes in the supposedly menaced districts was part of the procedure which had long been planned. Dismissal of workers from defense-industry plants likewise had been advised long before the exact nature of the threat now confronting America could be known. Americans, aware of British fortitude in standing by the assembly lines and work benches even under actual bombardment, were surprised at the evacuation of the Fore River shipyard, and many of the workmen themselves probably disapproved of the order. Discipline, however, is as important as courage in such an emergency.

The conflicting reports in newspapers, on the radio, and in bulletins were evidence of faulty liaison between military and civilian branches of defense. The newspapers printed reports officially sanctioned. That the reports were not true is now only a cause for gratitude. The result of the air-raid scare may have been more valuable than a well-planned drill. It has driven home to the public the necessity of learning more about civilian defense. It disclosed weaknesses in official methods of contacting the public, and in some areas showed that dangers greater to the individual than actual air bombing may be invited through over-zealousness.

Calm and patient patriotism is the need of this moment—faith that wise co-operation can overcome the tendency to confusion which totalitarian terrorism aims to create among those it would destroy. Spiritual preparedness must precede physical preparedness. As it does so, Americans will find themselves possessed of a quiet courageous intelligence more than equal to the fear-ridden animality now loose in the world.

To Be Read With One Eye

The Nazis say they can't take Moscow this winter. That is probably a fact. If they had not said so, Maxim Litvinoff, just arrived in the United States to take up his Ambassadorship, might have been willing to. The Nazis having publicized their own failure, Mr. Litvinoff inclines toward reserve. He doesn't trust any statement that comes out of Berlin, even when it is not written in a non-aggression pact.

The rest of us may well adopt Mr. Litvinoff's attitude. We may get comfort out of Berlin reports that the weather around Moscow is so cold that it freezes the oil in motor vehicles. We may get amusement out of Nazi suggestions that the German lines may be reformed to Nazi advantage—in a manner similar to that exhibited at Rostov! We must not, unless we wish to invite further bitter surprises, permit self-confessed failures of the Nazis to lull us with new complacency.

The Nazi statement could be intended as a camouflage for troop movements from Moscow toward Rostov, where the Germans badly need reinforcement if they have any hopes of acquiring Caucasus oil to replenish their diminishing supplies. It could help to cover a shift of air power to Africa. It might encourage a diversion of needed American and British supplies from Russia because of unfounded assumptions that these materials could be better used elsewhere.

Since fulfillment of Hitler's promise to the German people is now weeks overdue, the Nazis naturally would rather take Moscow than make explanations. Berlin's propagandists now must turn the confessions to the best possible use. Alert foes of Naziism will use only one eye to read these touching explanations—keeping the other eye meanwhile wide open.

Americas: An Acid Test

The Americas have reacted to the first acid test of their solidarity under war conditions by all-out aid for the United States from nine smaller nations in Central America and the Caribbean, by qualified but substantial aid from the ten on the continent of South America, and from Mexico promises of aid short-of-war.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, constituting the massed strength of South America, have not taken the plunge into war against Japan. What they would do in event of a Nazi attack on the United States is not fully known. That would be the final acid test for the solidarity that has been preached and strengthened in recent years.

Reasons for caution in remote South American capitals are understandable. Nations closer to the United States feel more secure in exposing themselves to effects of war with the Triple Axis.

In view of South America's reticence, vast significance attaches to the forthcoming consultation of American Foreign Ministers, to be held promptly in one of the major South American capitals.

Argentina, by permitting the United States Navy to use its ports, has come a long way from the attitude prevailing before Japan attacked. Brazil and Chile are co-operating commendably.

On balance, hemisphere solidarity has met the acid test with encouraging though spotty results. Much remains to be done in the Americas and in the world before democracy's unquestioned superiority in ideals is carried more completely into practice.

An Indiana farmer grew an average of 190 bushels of corn to the acre on a five-acre plot. With farmers like that on the job, it will hardly be worth Axis time to blockade the United States.

Preparedness helps win wars, but hysteria can lose battles.

To Help Win the War

WAR NEEDS MONEY!

It will cost money to defeat Japan. Your Government calls on you to help NOW.

Buy defense bonds or stamps today. Buy them every day, if you can. But buy them on a regular basis.

Bonds cost as little as $18.75. Stamps come as low as 10 cents. Defense bonds and stamps can be bought at all banks and post offices, and stamps can also be purchased at retail stores and from your newspaper carrier boy.

The Christian Science Monitor urges all Americans to support their Government with their dollars.

The Bookshelf

Flight From France

Lion Feuchtwanger, German author of the popular historical novels "Power," "Josephus," and "The Jew of Rome," and of such post-Hitler works as "The Oppermanns" and "Paris Gazette," has set down in THE DEVIL IN FRANCE (New York: Viking. $2.75) his personal experiences in French concentration camps. There was, of course, a supreme irony in the fact that Mr. Feuchtwanger and many others like him should have been interned. As Jewish refugees from the Nazis they had the strongest reasons for desiring the defeat of Hitler and the victory of France.

But behind the policy of locking them up were several considerations. Many Frenchmen were instinctively suspicious of anyone who spoke German as a native language, regardless of his past or his views. Then, France was swarming with refugees from all the class, race, and national persecutions of Europe, with Russians, Germans, Austrians, Italians, Spaniards. A certain amount of anti-foreignism was a natural, if regrettable reaction, especially in a period of national strain and disaster. Anti-Semitism and covert sympathy with fascism were to be found in some of the bureaucratic circles which determined internment policies. Finally, there was the mood which is Mr. Feuchtwanger's "devil" and which he describes pretty accurately as follows: "He was the Devil of Untidiness, of Unthoughtfulness, of Sloth in good will, of Convention, of Routine. . . ."

* * *

The author makes no sensational charges about the treatment of himself and his fellow prisoners. Both the captain in charge of the internment camp near Aix and the officer in charge of the train which finally carried them across southern France and then back again in an effort to escape the invading Germans did what they could, with their limited resources, to save the refugees from falling into the hands of the Nazis.

Perhaps the most vivid part of the book is devoted to the ride in jammed freight cars to Bayonne, a town in southwestern France, which this reviewer remembers as one of the most crowded and chaotic places during the last days before the Armistice. Here there was the rumor that the Germans were on the outskirts of the town and some of the refugees fled from the train to strike out on their own.

The author himself took no such reckless chances, but returned to a new internment camp near the charming old town of Nismes. He was finally rescued, and his trip to America was made possible by the efforts of his wife and some of his friends of whom he feels able to identify only two.

* * *

Mr. Feuchtwanger's experiences were those of the most of the German and Austrian anti-Nazis in France. As this group included a high proportion of intellectuals and professional writers, the story of the French concentration camps has been told in print from several angles. As a picture of France at war, of the moral and psychological conditions which brought about the downfall, Mr. Feuchtwanger's work is less impressive than Arthur Koestler's "The Scum of the Earth." As a narrative of personal experience and observation, however, it possesses the double quality of sincerity and practiced literary skill. Recalling that a brilliant German professor once defined history as "the art of giving meaning to the meaningless," Mr. Feuchtwanger repudiates any idea of exploring the broader causes of his personal misfortune and confines himself to a task of description which he fulfills extremely well.

W. H. C.

Our Readers Say—

"Greatest Day Since 1787"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Monday was the greatest day for the United States since Sept. 17, 1787. On that day a nation was born. In 1812, we engaged in an off-shore cruise. The Mexican War was a sideshow. The War between the States, devastating though it was, was within the household. The Spanish War was a picnic, although some of the sandwiches provided by the Government upset stomachs.

In 1917, we went to Europe under the protection of the British fleet; we used French guns; we trained our men while our allies held off the enemy.

But today, we are on our own. We should rejoice that the day has come. We can now be tested.

Japan is but an incident. This is a world showdown.

Shall we measure up? Shall we or Hitler survive?

GASPAR G. BACON

Boston

"The World at My Door"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few days ago a good friend of mine presented me with an exceptionally useful gift. I would like to express to you what I have already expressed to him.

The world is at my door every morning in the form of The Christian Science Monitor. I cannot possibly express how much it means to me. Since receiving it, I have felt a personal contact with every important world event and I have discovered an unlimited amount of helpful and inspirational material.

(REV.) THOMAS E. PARDUE

Hyannis, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Protecting Hand

Writer's Diary

7:00 A. M. Up and feel sorry for men who have to go to an office on such a fine, brisk, cold, fall day. With the desk in the next room I can be at work in half an hour.

7:30 A. M. Open door to get a whiff of the good north wind blowing by and find the dog on the porch, prancing around, begging for a walk. Decide to make an exception and take a few minutes for this. From the top of the hill find the clouds heavy over the mountains, a feel of rain in the air. The sun is out, but it is cold.

8:00 A. M. Notice on my return that the grass needs cutting, that the walnut leaves heavily carpet it in places. Decide to get them off before it rains as they might kill the grass.

9 A. M. After larger breakfast than usual (result of walk), out to rake leaves, doing it with great vigor so it will not take too much time from work waiting on the desk. But stop after a little to listen to man across the road talk to two horses as he catches them up in tall mustard weeds and hitches them to plow. Watch him run long furrows back and forth and can almost smell the earth.

9:30 A. M. Still at leaves and find them hard to rake. Dog rushing in at rake as if it were an old enemy. Cat throwing leaves about over clean grass where I have raked. Wind helping.

10:00 A. M. Another neighbor has joined the man across the road, and I stop work as their voices drift to me in stillness of midmorning, very deep, very resonant, as are the voices of men who work with plows. Wonder a moment why this is never so in the movies. . . .

10:30 A. M. Sit down at last to the desk, but find it too cold inside without a fire. Sun promises more warmth for the afternoon, so I do not feel that wood fire would be good economy; do not much like gas fire. Decide to cut the grass, return to desk later in day.

11:30 A. M. Still cutting grass and enjoying it very much. Fine smell of wind and grass, warm feel of sun. The clouds seem to have disappeared. Life seems a thing of pleasures.

1:00 P. M. After lunch, find it cool in the house still, so sit on the porch a few minutes in the warm sun. Hear a great cackling of hens and run down to discover if by some miracle there is an egg, knowing there will be none, as there hasn't been for weeks. A little startled then to see it lying there, big and brown and warm to the touch. Start with it for the house, and stop to part a pair of young bantam roosters who also are relishing the colder weather. Meet Mr. Bjornson, a neighbor, coming in with a half-completed gate he is fixing to keep the dogs in the yard. I am curious as to how he will complete it, and stop to watch. Put the egg in the crotch of a tree in order to help him pull some boards out of a pile of old lumber for the gate, and decide that I should cut up the rest of this old lumber for kindling, of which there is little cut. Notice a couple of logs I have split but not yet sawed, and decide to cut them also, feeling strongly that I have procrastinated about this job for some time and that procrastination is a bad thing. (Have to delay the work at desk to do this, and wonder a moment if this is procrastination, too. But only a moment.)

3:00 P. M. Finish sawing logs, and pile them in neat stack; saw at boards and scraps.

4:00 P. M. Finish sawing boards and notice that Mr. Bjornson is about to fix gate so it will swing in instead of out, which would prevent closing of gate when car is parked near. This takes some explaining; and after that fall into talk about the war.

5:00 P. M. Decide to prepare fire beforehand for once, and discover that part of log from last night's fire is still red with coals. Ashes need removing, so do this. Then in turn empty waste basket into incinerator for burning, garbage can and empty tin cans into receptacles where they will be carried away.

6:00 P. M. Get up from listening to Elmer Davis and remember with little sinking feeling of dismay that the work on the desk is still untouched; so, at . . .

7:30 P. M., after day of mere idling, sit down at desk to do day's work, feeling suddenly very envious of men who can go to their offices, do a day's work in easy stages, return at night to loaf by the fire, read, dream pleasant dreams . . .

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Mirror of World Opinion

Inter-Empire Social Security

I am looking forward to the principle in the Social Security Act being established in the democracies of the world, thus achieving international reciprocation of that principle.

The social security legislation of the Dominion forms a structure on which a very important aspect of our social future will be built. In that connection it will be necessary to have a reciprocal arrangement between the Old Country and New Zealand, and Australia and New Zealand. . . .

I sincerely trust that in the near future we will see firmly established inter-empire social security with full reciprocation with respect to all benefits embodied in our Act. I see no reason why this should not help to form the foundation of peace among the nations who are allied with the British Empire, and the establishment of a maximum standard of security below which no human being will be expected to live. The countries that are included in this international security will not need to fear the loss of their people to other nations that have not established this principle. This is the objective I have had in view for the last twenty-five years, and I trust this measure of progress will be achieved in the near future when victory is attained and peace once more restored.—HON. W. E. PARRY, British Minister of Social Security, as quoted in *The Standard*, Wellington, New Zealand.

Depends on Pétain

The extension of lend-lease aid to General de Gaulle is one of a number of moves that underline the intention of this country not to sit by with arms folded while Vichy places France and the French Empire under Hitler's direction. We have also dispatched troops to Dutch Guiana, stopped the flow of supplies to French Africa, and laid an embargo on oil to Spain, which has never disguised her role as a nonbelligerent partner of the Axis. Whether the final move of a complete break-off in diplomatic relations with Vichy is to be taken will depend entirely on what Marshal Pétain now does.—*Washington Post.*

The Wide Horizon

U. S.-Nazi Battle Front in China

By Vanya Oakes

American journalist just back from the Far East

Germany, working via Japan in Occupied China, has created an economic and political battle-front on the Yangtze.

Economic penetration up to the summer of 1941 hinged upon the Trans-Siberian Railway. Germany planned to get 50,000 tons per month, and was getting 100,000 just before the Russian war, operating sixty trains daily whereas fourteen had been the previous average.

Shanghai is the center of the economic network, where there are fifty firms, ten of which operate factories. This does not, however, reveal the extent of Axis activity, for Germans are working everywhere through Japanese and Chinese dummy concerns.

The picture is the same as that in Europe: a foundation of economic penetration and political activity, predicated upon military successes. That that military success is not yet a *fait accompli* should not cloud the fact that Germany has already organized the network to tap the rich Yangtze Valley produce, and the coast city markets. She is working to oust American and British business from this area—fighting England and the United States in Asia as much as in Europe.

* * *

At the moment Germany is waiting—but working.

Just how many Reich citizens are in Japan and Occupied China is difficult to estimate. Officially, 3,000 in Japan, and probably that many again in China. Businessmen arrived in droves throughout 1940, bringing with them their families. Berlin is financing them to wait out the Russian war. American and British businessmen have had neither sufficient diplomatic nor financial assistance.

During this hiatus the Germans are tackling the specific problems which confront the foreigner in the Orient—studying the languages and customs, patiently laying foundations for the future. They are traveling throughout Occupied China, persistently bargaining with Chinese merchants and middlemen. German business is thinking in terms of twenty years from now, not of tomorrow's profit.

In the early months of 1941, German exporters dominated the Shanghai market: various vegetable oils 75 per cent, tea 60 per cent, pigs' intestines 40 per cent, egg products 25 per cent, and virtually all leather.

Shanghai imports from Germany were light-weight commodities which would not eat up their foreign exchange value in freight charges, the Farben combine accounting for 85 per cent: dyes, paints, drugs, chemicals. Machinery accounted for 17 per cent of total imports, iron and steel manufactures for 11 per cent. The remainder were scientific instruments, photographic supplies, electrical equipment. Without a ship in the Orient, Germany's imports were larger than England's.

Official figures show that for the first four months of 1941 German trade was equivalent to the corresponding period in the boom year, 1937 (U. S. $2,400,000).

Trans-Siberian shipments to Germany for one month, November, 1940, were (in tons): meat 400, hides 650, tea 350, rice 250, cotton 200, leather 50, tobacco 50.

For the same month Japan and Manchuria accounted for huge shipments: soya bean products 45,000, flour 3,000, wool [illegible]00, cereals 1,000, lubricating oil 1,000, [illegible]er 1,000.

* * *

Political activity is operating in high gear. The Gestapo functions in Japan, recently espionage experts have been attached to the Japanese military police. Some 250 technical experts are advising in war industries.

In both Japan and Occupied China the Nazi Party is organized as a Hitler Youth Movement. At the German School in Shanghai, one sees much drilling. Also propaganda films to which non-Germans are invited.

A Mr. Cordt, sent from Berlin, controls the press from the Embassy in Tokyo, Transocean, D. N. B., newspaper and publicity work. A powerful German station broadcasts from Shanghai in English, German, Italian, and Chinese. There is a German-financed English newspaper, the *Noon Extra*, for sale in the International Settlement. The influential *Hochi Shimbun* has passed into German hands.

As far back as 1938 the head of the Commercial Department of the Nazi Party went to Berlin to receive instructions to purchase real estate in Shanghai, to secure votes in the municipal elections. Germany now has one member on the Council, for the first time since the last war.

The arrival in Tientsin of Captain Wiedemann, Nazi ex-Consul of San Francisco, obviously was a prelude to increased activity there, including Japanese occupation.

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